



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

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**Delegates Arrive in Bali for 4-Day NAM Meeting**  
*BK0805092093 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT  
8 May 93*

[Text] Nusa Dua, Bali, May 8 (OANA-ANTARA)—Delegates to the meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation (SMC) of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) are arriving here to begin four-day talks on the revival of the North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation.

Zimbabwean delegation led by Foreign Minister Dr. Nathan M. Shamuyarira and Madagascar's envoy, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Bar-Joana Randriaman-dimby, were the first to arrive in Bali on Saturday.

Other delegates who are expected to arrive the same day are those from Bangladesh, Cyprus, India, Algeria, Papua New Guinea, and Mexico.

SMC, which has 37 members and is the arm of the NAM to seek the revival of the North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation, will hold the meeting in Bali to assess the implementation of the Jakarta message of NAM's summit in Jakarta in September last year.

Head of the Board of Assistants to the NAM Chairman Nana Sutresna on Saturday inspected the Nusa Dua Convention Centre, venue of the SMC meeting.

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas is expected to inspect the venue. The meeting will be preceded by a senior official meeting on May 10 before President Suharto opens the SMC session on May 11.

There have been 104 foreign journalists registering at the press committee of the event; 18 of them are foreign correspondents based in Jakarta.

**Indonesia's Alatas Prepares Meeting**

*BK1005071293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0405 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Nusa Dua, Bali, May 10 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has said that radical changes of the world have not touched economic issues as so far they mainly affect political and security issues only.

Speaking at a press briefing here on Sunday night, Alatas said that the Standing Ministerial Committee [SMC] meeting for economic cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement here from May 10 to 13, is expected to enhance cooperation in the economic field.

Alatas explained that the SMC meeting will discuss three main issues, North-South dialogue, South-South cooperation and the role of the United Nations in international economic cooperation for development.

According to Alatas, the Bali meeting is the first effort of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] countries to elaborate the movement summit's decisions on the economic issues.

The 32-year old movement held its 10th summit in Jakarta last year.

In the next three days' meeting, we would like to elaborate the decision of the Jakarta summit in more practical, concrete and action-oriented programs, the minister said.

SMC is a NAM committee which consists of 37 countries. The Bali meeting is also attended by other members of non-aligned countries, observers and guests.

Up to Sunday, 224 delegates from 67 countries had confirmed their attendance at the meeting, of which 34 are SMC members, 23 observers and 10 guests.

Alatas said that there could be more delegates to arrive as there was no report on cancellation.

He stressed the importance of strengthening South-South cooperation, saying that it would be an effective means to enhance North-South dialogue.

According to him, South-South cooperation is expected to strengthen the economy of each member country of NAM. With stronger economy, we could strengthen our position in any dialogue with the North, he said.

**Forum Warns France Against Restarting Nuclear Tests**

*BK0605123293 Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT  
6 May 93*

[Text] Suva, May 6 (AFP)—France was warned Thursday by the South Pacific Forum that its improved relations with island countries would be harmed if nuclear testing was resumed at its Mururoa Atoll facility in the South Pacific.

Acting forum Secretary General William Sutherland was commenting on reports that defence officials in both France and the United States had urged their respective governments to re-start testing. France declared a 12-month moratorium on testing last year in an effort to encourage Russia not to resume its weapons program.

But the moratorium was conditional on the U.S. and China also halting their test programs.

The 15-member South Pacific Forum meeting held at the Solomon Islands' capital Honiara last July welcomed France's nuclear test moratorium.

"The leaders also noted that any resumption would disappoint forum members and set back the current positive trend in improved relations between France and the forum," Sutherland said in a statement.

He said that the opinions of defence officials in France and the U.S. were not necessarily shared by their governments.

"We very much hope that wise counsel will prevail and that neither France nor the United States will recommence nuclear testing," Sutherland said.

Speculation that France could again start underground nuclear test explosions in the South Pacific was fuelled by the recent election in Paris of a conservative government.

The Clinton administration in Washington is also under pressure to continue nuclear testing.

Russia has so far maintained its test moratorium.

The South Pacific Forum groups Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa.

**Japan**

**Tokyo Alleges U.S. 'Unfair Trade Practices'**

*OW1005103393 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Japan will seek to prevent a proposed scheme to balance trade with the United States from becoming a one-sided affair by urging Washington to also open its own market, government sources said Monday. The sources said Tokyo will also categorically reject a U.S. idea for setting quantity targets in specific areas of trade to help shave Japan's trade surplus, which ran to 49 billion dollars last year.

The planned framework was agreed upon when Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met U.S. President Bill Clinton in mid-April in Washington as a way of dealing with bilateral trade disputes.

The sources said Japan approves a scheme focused on structural barriers in both nations similar in nature to the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks concluded in June 1990. The emerging results would also be applied to other countries.

"We are willing to be actively involved in removing our structural barriers if it can contribute to boosting Japan's imports," a Foreign Ministry official said.

To make the scheme work both ways, the government will call for similar efforts on the U.S. side to address its own unfair trade practices.

Though the SII is supposed to tackle structural problems in both nations, it mainly targets Japanese barriers, such as "keiretsu" business groupings and allegedly lax antitrust policies and archaic distribution systems. It is yet unknown which structural issues will be discussed under the new framework, with details to be worked out by the Tokyo summit meeting of the Group of Seven economic powers in July.

The sources said U.S. trade issues may be on the agenda, such as a "buy American" drive by local governments, under which U.S. companies are encouraged to shun foreign products, and the difficulties Japanese companies face in selling supercomputers to the U.S. Government, they said.

Washington, meanwhile, will likely attack Japan's patent system, financial services and antitrust enforcement.

While agreeing to create a trade framework for redressing structural impediments, the Japanese Government is expected to reject outright a U.S. proposal to make the scheme "result-oriented" in specific areas.

Believing the SII talks have failed to narrow the bilateral trade gap, Clinton and his economic aides have made it clear the U.S. Government wants the framework to be oriented in visible, measurable results by setting numerical targets for Japan.

U.S. trade officials have already pinpointed such high-tech areas as semiconductors and super computers, and the construction market as areas which they think such an approach is required.

The Japanese side has called the new assertiveness of U.S. trade policy an unwelcome tilt toward managed trade and against the free-trade spirits championed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

**OECD Statement Urged on U.S. 'Managed Trade'**

*OW0905080193 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0303 GMT 9 May 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] The government has decided to propose that an expression rejecting the U.S. trend toward managed trade should be incorporated into a statement to be issued at the OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] ministers and directors meeting that is scheduled for June. The government believes that the U.S. method of demanding that Japan open its markets by urging it to set import target figures is infringing on the rule of free trade.

At the recent Japanese-U.S. summit talks held in Washington in mid-April, the United States urged Japan to take measures to correct the bilateral trade imbalance, maintaining that definite import target figures should be set for such specific fields as computers, home electronics, and telecommunications equipment so as to promote Japan's efforts to open up its markets. In response, the Japanese Government has strongly opposed the U.S. proposal, saying that if such a U.S. view is approved in the international community, this may prompt the trend toward managed trade and result in the collapse of the free trade system.

The Japanese Government intends to propose that an expression rejecting the U.S. method of managed trade should be incorporated into a statement to be issued at the OECD ministers and directors meeting, which is to be held in Paris on 2 June, in an effort to exert international pressure on the United States to review its trade policy.

However, at the working-level meeting of the OECD trade committee held in early May, the United States maintained that it could by no means accept a statement that would criticize the United States by name. Thus, the United States promptly expressed its strong opposition to the Japanese proposal. To what extent can industrialized nations' concerns over managed trade be incorporated into the OECD statement through Japan's future negotiations with concerned nations? This issue will become the major focal point at the OECD meeting in June.

**Miyazawa, Goh Oppose U.S. 'Managed Trade'**

*OW1005105493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed Monday to oppose the emergence of "managed trade" on the part of the United States, Foreign Ministry officials said. Officials said Miyazawa and Goh agreed in talks that it is "unrealistic and undesirable" for the U.S. to try to resolve economic problems by setting targets under the threat of punitive actions.

Miyazawa was quoted as saying neither the Japanese Government nor Japanese industry could acquiesce to such an approach to settling trade disputes.

Goh arrived in Tokyo Sunday for a six-day visit—his first to Japan since succeeding Lee Kuan Yew as prime minister of Singapore in November 1990.

Goh told Miyazawa the six-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) wants to see the issue of the stalled Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks discussed at the July 7-9 summit in Tokyo of the leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations, the officials said.

He said ASEAN also wants to see the G-7 exert efforts to safeguard the principles of free trade.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, while the G-7 comprises Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the U.S.

The Singaporean leader told Miyazawa that "balanced, cooperative" relations between Japan, the U.S. and China are crucial for the stability and development of the Asia-Pacific region. He said the Japan-U.S. relationship is the "key relationship" in the region and that without good ties between the two nations, there would be adverse consequences.

Goh urged Japan to continue good relations with China considering the major role it will assume in the next 25 years. In that connection, he noted that Japan's young must be responsibly informed about Japan's past history of aggression in the region.

Goh described Singapore's relations with Japan as "excellent," officials said.

The two leaders agreed on a Japan-Singapore partnership program which seeks to establish a framework for providing joint technical support to developing countries.

Goh also met with Foreign Minister Kabun Muto where officials said Muto informed Goh he would attend a conference in Singapore in July of foreign ministers of six ASEAN countries and their so-called dialogue partners. ASEAN's dialogue partners are Japan, the U.S., Australia, Canada, the European Community, New Zealand and South Korea.

Officials said the two agreed to make maximum use of the so-called post-ministerial conference (PMC) to tackle economic, political and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

Officials said Goh told Miyazawa the PMC should be made into a more structured mechanism so that it can more effectively perform its role in promoting dialogue with the aim of facilitating balanced, cooperative and stable relations among the countries of the region.

Officials said Miyazawa agreed that the PMC forum should be fully exploited and stressed the importance of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, which includes China, Taiwan and Hong Kong in addition to the PMC members.

Singapore is host to the APEC secretariat and is currently the chair country of ASEAN, as well as the coordinator country for ASEAN's relations with Japan.

Officials said Goh and Miyazawa both lauded the fact that security issues are being broached among the ASEAN countries and in the PMC. They reconfirmed their view that it is essential the U.S. maintain a military presence in the region.

Earlier in the day, Goh also had an audience with Emperor Akihito, followed by a court luncheon at the imperial palace. He extended an invitation to Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to visit Singapore.

In a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Yoshiro Mori, Goh called for greater cooperation among Japan, the United States and China, officials said. Mori told Goh that Japan will assert the importance of maintaining free trade systems at the Tokyo summit.

On Tuesday, Goh is scheduled to meet with Japanese business leaders from the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

After the official portion of his visit, Goh will stay two more days in Tokyo to attend an Asia Society-sponsored international conference.

**Muto, Goh Agree on Need To Curb Protectionism**

*OW1005054193 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Japanese Foreign Minister Kabun Muto agreed Monday on the need for the two countries to work together to eliminate protectionist trends in international trade. They agreed that maintaining the free trade system is beneficial for both Japan and Singapore as two island countries having a scarcity of resources, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Goh and Muto also agreed that the conference among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

(ASEAN) and its dialogue partners is an effective forum to discuss economic and security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

Muto said Singapore is particularly important to Japan as it is currently the ASEAN chair country as well as so-called coordinator country for ASEAN's relations with Japan, the officials said. They said Muto told Goh he intends to visit Singapore in July to attend the conference, which will follow an ASEAN ministerial meeting.

The Singaporean prime minister told Muto that ties among Japan, the United States and China will become "core relations" in the stability and development of the region, they said.

Goh, accompanied by Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng and Home Affairs Minister Shanmugam Jayakumar, arrived in Tokyo on Sunday for a four-day visit for talks with Japanese leaders.

#### Sony, Toyota Donations to U.S. Parties Noted

OWI005083393 Tokyo KYODO in English 0800 GMT  
9 May 93

[Text] Washington, May 9 KYODO—U.S. subsidiaries of Sony Corp. and Toyota Motor Corp. made large donations to American political parties during the presidential campaign, according to documents obtained recently by KYODO News Service. Documents of the Federal Election Commission (FEC) show that three Sony companies combined to give the two U.S. political parties about 260,000 dollars, while Toyota's U.S. subsidiary gave about 73,000 dollars.

According to the FEC documents, Sony Corp. of America donated 37,000 dollars to the Democratic Party National Committee between January 1991 and July 1992.

The remainder was donated by Sony Music Entertainment and Sony Pictures Entertainment in August and September 1992. Their money went to the Democrats and their rivals, the Republican Party National Committee.

The U.S. sales subsidiary for Toyota made a total of 14 donations to the political parties. The Republican Party received 12 donations for a total of 60,560 dollars and the Democrats were given two donations for a total of 13,000 dollars.

The donations were made between 1991 and 1992, the documents say. Sony and Toyota officials both maintain that the donations they made to the two U.S. parties differ in nature from political donations made in Japan.

A Sony official said the donations were made because of the political ties of their U.S. subsidiaries' executives. A Toyota official said the donations were given in response to requests by the two parties.

Some U.S. legislators who take a tough stance toward Japan, however, have begun to take an issue with the donations. Under the U.S. federal law, eligibility to

donate election funds to candidates is limited to individuals and political activity committees.

Business corporations and labor unions are allowed to make donations only to political parties. Although there are no limits to the amounts of such donations, they cannot be used for presidential elections.

While foreign individuals and businesses are prohibited from making donations to political parties, their U.S. subsidiaries are allowed to do so.

#### Tokyo To Modify Public Works Bidding Standards

OWI005062793 Tokyo KYODO in English 0610 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—The Construction Ministry disclosed plans Monday to modify the bidding system for its own public works projects following Washington's charges that Japan is discriminating against U.S. companies in its construction market. The proposed changes include a new screening procedure for selecting bidders that will pay more attention to the bidders' eagerness and technological qualifications, as well as a requirement that bidders submit more detailed and carefully calculated estimates of costs than now, ministry officials said.

The proposals on improvements of the bidding system for public works are spelled out in a report by a committee established on April 1.

The plans, however, mention no specific standards for awarding contracts, although they give examples of companies that will be barred as contractors. For example, companies that police say are run by mobsters or those suspended by bill-clearing houses will be barred from bidding.

Local authorities in Japan will also be asked to improve bidding procedures for their public works projects, ministry officials said.

About 70 percent of Japanese public works projects—an alleged hotbed of contract-rigging—are ordered by local authorities.

The planned changes came in response to mounting criticism of Japan's system of awarding public works contracts, due partly to a scandal in which a disgraced ruling party baron allegedly took huge payoffs from builders in return for helping them win contracts. Shin Kanemaru, former vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party, was arrested and indicted in March on charges of evading more than 1 billion yen in income tax by concealing 1.85 billion yen in income from 1987 to 1989.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor accused Japan last month of discriminating against U.S. companies by limiting their access to its public works projects and government purchases. Kantor threatened the U.S. would retaliate.

**Kono on Cambodia, Yeltsin's Visit, Clinton**  
**OWI005002093**

[Editorial report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 9 May carries a live 60-minute panel discussion on the Cambodian situation, the postponement of President Yeltsin's planned visit to Japan, and relations with the United States. Present at the panel discussion are Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, Shizuoka Prefectural University Professor Terumasa Nakanishi, and Keio University Assistant Professor Heizo Takenaka. The panel discussion is moderated by NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto.

At the outset of the discussion, Yamamoto notes that recently a Japanese policeman was killed and four others were wounded in an ambush by armed groups in Cambodia, pointing out that "Japan's cooperation in UN peacekeeping operations creates a serious situation." Yamamoto also says that President Yeltsin's planned visit to Japan has been postponed again, and "this has triggered a complicated controversy in Japanese-Russian relations."

Yamamoto says the Japanese Government has taken the view that the five principles for Japan's participation in the PKO have not been broken despite the ambush, and asks Kono if the government still holds that view. In response, Kono says: "There is no change in the government's view." Discussing the Cambodian situation, Kono notes that a "statement issued by the Pol Pot faction neither denies the Paris peace accord nor demands its repeal, but expresses regret over the failure of the signatories to observe the accord." He adds: "In the judgment of the Japanese Government, the Paris peace accord has not been broken and is still being observed in Cambodia." Asked by Nakanishi about the Japanese Government's position on participation in PKO activities in Cambodia, Kono says: "During the cold war, Japan simply had to make clear its position to the international community that it was on the side of the United States." He stressed: "With the cold war over, not only the United States and the former Soviet republics, but all nations around the world are working together to build a new world peace and order" He added that Japan must not forget this. Emphasizing that debate has already been held on how Japan should make international contributions commensurate with its economic strength, Kono notes: "Perhaps no one in Japan is arguing against our country making international contributions, but they are divided over how Japan should make the such contributions." Kono goes on to say: "What is certain is that Japan should make international contributions based on the law and the constitutional framework." As a result, the PKO Cooperation Law has been enacted, paving the way for Japan to cooperate with other nations in Cambodia.

Asked by Takenaka about safety measures by the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], Kono says UNTAC has been making extraordinary efforts to that end. Revealing that the UNTAC representative is

Japanese, and that the Japanese Government has maintained a very close relationship with Mr. Sihanouk, Kono says: "The Japanese Government has given various advice to them and has received information from them." He adds that under the present situation, the Japanese Government supports the general elections to be held on 23 May.

Asked by Nakanishi about the possibility of Prime Minister Miyazawa explaining Japan's continued participation in PKO activities in Cambodia to the people, Kono says: "I think the prime minister needs to explain this to the people; we will make arrangements for the prime minister to do so."

After a lengthy discussion of safety measures for Japanese peacekeepers in Cambodia and the prospects for the Cambodian situation, Yamamoto turns the subject to Japanese-Russian relations, noting that President Yeltsin has again postponed his planned visit to Japan. Claiming that Russia's attitude will throw cold water on any relations of trust between the two countries, Yamamoto asks Kono what he thinks. Kono replies: "Last September the Russian president's planned visit to Japan was postponed shortly before his departure; this was certainly unpleasant for us. The Japanese Government made preparations for his visit, as did our citizens. Given this fact, we thought the postponement of the president's visit just prior to his departure was very regrettable. We had hoped such an event would not occur again." Kono continued: "We have watched the Russian's moves after they unilaterally postponed the president's visit. We expected them to take follow-up action. And just as we had expected, during his recent visit to Japan Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev told the government that Mr. Yeltsin intended to visit Japan. We felt that this move was a little subtle. Moreover, shortly before the foreign minister conveyed this information to us, the president's intention to visit Japan was reported through the mass media. Such an event has the same status as summit talks and we should have been consulted through diplomatic channels. We were surprised because the president's intention to visit was unilaterally reported through the mass media. Well, be that as it may, when the Russian foreign minister informed the prime minister of the president's intention, the prime minister answered that if the president has an intention to visit Japan, we will gladly welcome his visit."

Continuing to discuss the second postponement of Yeltsin's visit to Japan, Kono says the prime minister asked visiting Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev to discuss details of the president's visit, and later Foreign Minister Muto talked with Kozyrev. Kono adds that during the talks, the foreign ministers discussed the possibility of Yeltsin visiting Japan during May, saying: "This time we take the postponement differently from the postponement last September." Yamamoto says that according to reports, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Kunadze said Yeltsin's visit had been postponed because

the Japanese Government intended to raise the territorial issue; he asks Kono to comment. Kono replies: "It is a matter of course for the Japanese Government to raise the territorial issue; perhaps the Russians did not expect us to raise it. If the Japanese Government does not raise the issue when Yeltsin visits, the Japanese people would not understand. My personal view is that if the territorial issue is not raised, the Russian president's visit to Japan is of little significance." Kono adds that the Japanese Government will not raise the territorial issue with Yeltsin when he attends the Tokyo Summit, but the issue must be raised at bilateral talks during his stay in Japan.

Asked by Takenaka about the possibility of Japan adopting a flexible policy toward Russia, Kono says: "I believe it is important for Japan to help or assist Russia in dealing with the security issue and in building a peaceful and orderly world. Given the existing cooperative relations with the G-7, Japan should seriously consider this. Mr. Yeltsin has said pending issues between Japan and Russia should be resolved based on law and justice; his remarks should be translated into actions, and should be applied to the territorial issue as well as other issues." Kono continued: "The Japanese Government will not adopt a policy toward Russia which shelves the territorial issue." He adds that the Japanese Government intends to build an interdependent relationship with Russia while seeking a solution to the territorial issue based on law and justice as stated by Yeltsin himself.

Turning to Japanese-U.S. relations, Yamamoto says the Clinton administration, viewing Japan as a competitor of equal standing, is pressuring Japan with a policy attaching importance to trade results. He asks Kono how the Japanese Government will deal with pressures from the Clinton administration. Kono replies: "There is one thing I want to mention. At the recent Japanese-U.S. summit, Prime Minister Miyazawa and President Clinton talked for three hours in English; this was of great significance. Mr. Clinton came to know Mr. Miyazawa well, and after returning from Washington Mr. Miyazawa has often said that he came to know Mr. Clinton's personality and thinking. This is very important. They agreed on the importance of promoting Japanese-U.S. relations based on competition and cooperation. Since Mr. Clinton belongs to a new generation, he is a little different from past American leaders. He is very forthright and speaks his minds. According to Mr. Miyazawa, Mr. Clinton listened carefully to what Mr. Miyazawa had to say. Inspired by Mr. Clinton's posture, Mr. Miyazawa spoke more clearly to Mr. Clinton about various topics."

Asked by Takenaka how the Japanese Government will deal with the Clinton administration's trade policy, Kono states: "I think Japan will say to America what it has to say, and will do what it has to do. The appreciated yen may bring various structural changes to Japan." After discussing the effects of the appreciated yen on consumers, Kono adds: "In Japanese-U.S. relations, we

will have to promote structural change. The government should adopt a policy to promote such change."

Asked by Takenaka about formulating a new Maekawa report and blueprint to promote structural adjustment, Kono says: "If a new Maekawa report is formulated, and if Japan reforms its economic structure in line with that report, then Japan will become a nation better able to make international contributions."

Asked by Yamamoto about the Uruguay Round, Kono says: "I believe Japan will benefit most from a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, and the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round is important to the existence of Japan. In the agriculture negotiations, there is one area in which Japan cannot concede. How far Japan will be able to persuade other nations in this area is important. This area will be dealt with in important political negotiations. We will have to deal seriously with the Uruguay Round. We will also have to work to make the Uruguay Round a success. It is a matter of course for Japan to do so."

Yamamoto turns the subject to the political situation and asks Kono to comment on the stagnant approval rating of the Miyazawa cabinet. In response, Kono says the approval rating of the Miyazawa cabinet was on the rise earlier this year, but has fallen because of the Kanemaru case which decisively deepened public distrust in politics; the Kanemaru case has led to the low approval rating. As regards steps to boost the approval rating, Kono says the Miyazawa cabinet will have to stimulate the economy and promote political reform.

After a lengthy discussion of ways to promote political reform and to reform the current electoral system, Yamamoto concludes the panel discussion at 0100 GMT.

#### Minister Murata Leaves for Talks in Cambodia

OW0805025993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0213 GMT  
8 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—Japan's Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata left Narita Airport for Phnom Penh on Saturday morning in a bid to boost safety for Japanese peacekeepers following the killing of a Japanese police officer in Cambodia on Tuesday. Murata will fly to the Cambodian capital via Bangkok and will have talks with Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) on Monday, Japanese Government officials said.

The government decided late Friday night to dispatch Murata after they predicted that Khmer Rouge guerrillas will step up efforts to disrupt general elections slated for May 23-28, the officials said. A Khmer Rouge spokesman said Friday the 1991 Paris peace accord has failed to bring peace to Cambodia, and called for establishing a provisional government.

The home affairs minister will ask UNTAC to take measures to ensure the safety of Japanese civilian policemen already stationed in Cambodia as well as 41 newly assigned election monitors scheduled to be posted there next week, the officials said.

Murata's visit to Cambodia was decided after UNTAC officials voiced opposition to an earlier plan to summon all Japanese civilian policemen to the capital for a meeting on safety measures, they said. Japan sent 75 civilian policemen and 600 self-defense forces engineers to Cambodia last October.

### Tokyo Requests Safety of UNTAC Peacekeepers

*OW0805131293 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1001 GMT 8 May 93*

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Hagi, deputy chief of the international peace cooperation headquarters, and Takekazu Kawamura, counselor at the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau [AAB], are currently visiting Cambodia to discuss measures to ensure the safety of peacekeepers with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. At today's meeting with UNTAC officials in charge of the general election, Hagi and Kawamura asked for special consideration in locating 41 Japanese election monitors—who will be dispatched to Cambodia on 12 May—to safe areas and in taking measures to ensure their safety. In response, (Mike Murray), deputy chief of UNTAC election office, reportedly said UNTAC would do its utmost to ensure their safety. It has not officially been decided where Japanese election monitors are to be located, but because the Japanese Government has demanded they be positioned in Takeo, where an engineering unit of the Self-Defense Force is deployed, it is expected that all Japanese election monitors will be positioned in Takeo.

According to sources close to the Japanese Government, a Japanese delegation led by Hagi unofficially met with UNTAC Police Chief (Ruth) last year, and asked him to withdraw civilian police from dangerous areas—including Ampil, where a guerrilla ambush recently occurred—to safe areas. However, Chief (Ruth) reportedly rejected the request, saying because Ampil is controlled by the Ranariddh faction led by a son of Prince Sihanouk and because the area is politically important, it is impossible to hold elections there without civilian police.

Meanwhile, AAB Chief Ikeda and other government officials hastily flew to Beijing to meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council. They reportedly discussed measures to ensure the safety of peacekeepers. At the outset of the meeting, Prince Sihanouk offered his condolences to the bereaved family of Haruyuki Takata, who was killed in the recent guerrilla ambush. In response, Ikeda thanked him for his warmhearted remarks.

Concerning the Cambodian situation, an unofficial meeting was held in Beijing on 6 May by Prince Sihanouk, UNTAC Head Akashi, and representatives of Cambodian factions. At the meeting, they reaffirmed that the Paris accord should be observed and that the general election should be held as scheduled. The Khmer Rouge did not attend the meeting. It is feared that the Khmer Rouge will intensify its activities against the general election. This being the situation, it is believed that in today's meeting, the Japanese delegation and Prince Sihanouk exchanged views on measures to persuade the Khmer Rouge to restrain itself and ensure safety of peacekeepers.

Following the talks with Prince Sihanouk, AAB Chief Ikeda also met with Chinese Vice Minister Tang Jiaxuan in the Chinese Foreign Ministry to discuss the Cambodian situation. At the meeting, Ikeda reportedly asked the PRC to persuade the Khmer Rouge to halt activities against the general election.

### Reform Leaders Question Cambodia Policy

*OW1005133593*

[Editorial Report] Naha OTV Television in Japanese at 2230 GMT on 8 May carries a 60-minute segment of the 90-minute weekly "News 2001" program aired by Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese. The program interviews Satsuki Eda, head of the Social Democratic Party, and Kenichi Omae, advocate of the non-Dietman policy group "Heisei Ishin no Kai." During the program, moderators Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama and regular guests—freelance commentator Kenichi Takeura and Keio University Professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi—interview Eda and Omae on key persons' opinions on political reform concerning the government's policies for UN activities in Cambodia.

When asked for comments on the slaying of a Japanese police officer in Cambodia on 4 May, Eda states: "We are supposed to discuss how we can reconstruct the post-cold war international community from fresh viewpoints; however, Japan's UN cooperation policy was decided without a thorough discussion."

On the same question, Omae says that the main point of issue is the fact that somebody is still supplying weapons to the Khmer Rouge, saying: "Advanced nations are creating trouble while calling for a settlement of the dispute. If Japan is really thinking of an international contribution, this country had better discuss the issue. If the government thinks that Japan's international contribution is to send unarmed men to the country, well, this is a very near-sighted opinion which has no respect for human life."

Omae continues: "Japan is a country which rules out arms exports. The best thing Japan can do for the international community is to stop other countries' arms exports. Also, Japan can offer assistance to developing countries' nation-building efforts, making the most of its

own experience of postwar development. There are various options. If such tragedies take place several times under the current policy of the government, the government would claim the need for Japanese peacekeepers' participation in UN forces, stressing the danger of unarmed operations. This is the hidden scenario of the government. We must recognize that a mistake was made in the first place."

Asked what the government is supposed to do in reaction to the 4 May incident, Eda says: "I can hardly say that Japanese peacekeepers should be recalled. Since Japan has joined these activities as a member of the international community, we cannot say good-bye to partners who are going to stay in dangerous areas." However, he adds: "Japan should positively question if the elections should be carried out in such a coercive manner."

Omae says: "I think Japan had better immediately withdraw from Cambodia after explaining Japan's difficult position, in regards to Article 9 of the Constitution. Then, Japan should hammer out unique measures for international contributions as soon as possible, so that the international community can figure out Japan's course of action."

#### Muto Reluctant To Withdraw Policemen in Cambodia

OW1005051693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—Foreign Minister Kabun Muto on Sunday expressed reluctance to withdraw Japanese civilian policemen from their peacekeeping mission in Cambodia. Muto told reporters in Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture, that withdrawing Japan's contingent of policemen would require consultation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Muto was in Kurashiki to visit the family of Haruyuki Takata, a civilian policeman shot and killed Tuesday in an ambush in northwestern Cambodia.

"The problem is that although they were sent by Japan, they are also members of UNTAC," Muto said. "If we reach a situation where they want to return, Japan would have final say in consultation with UNTAC, but Japan has to consider its position in the international community."

Takata's death was the first among Japanese sent by the Japanese Government to take part in U.N. peacekeeping activities in Cambodia.

Muto said Japan is not the only country with personnel in Cambodia. "It's not just Japan," Muto said. "People from other countries are being sacrificed. If this can stop and the election can go ahead and there is a democratic Cambodia, then the deaths of these people will not have been for nothing."

Japan sent 75 civilian policemen to Cambodia last October on a nine-month mission. It has also sent 600 self-defense

forces engineers to the war-torn country, the first overseas dispatch of ground forces since World War II.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said in a televised debate on NHK television that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa should set aside time to explain to the nation Japan's part in international peacekeeping activities. Kono suggested Miyazawa use a news conference or some other public occasion to outline his government's stand on the issue.

#### Murata Seeks Better Security for Peacekeepers

OW1005051693 Tokyo KYODO in English 0406 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 KYODO—Japan's Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata on Monday urged the head of a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Cambodia to take stepped-up safety measures for Japanese peacekeepers here, Japanese officials said. Murata made the call in a meeting with Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese national who heads the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the officials said.

Akashi reportedly said Sunday, however, that UNTAC will not give Japan any special treatment.

The Japanese minister arrived here Sunday to ask UNTAC to ensure the safety of Japanese peacekeepers stationed across the war-devastated country in the wake of the killing of a Japanese civilian police officer last Tuesday.

The 33-year-old policeman, Haruyuki Takata, was killed by unidentified attackers in an ambush in western Cambodia. Nine other UN peacekeepers were injured in the attack.

The Japanese Government decided last Friday to send Murata to Cambodia. The government believes that the Khmer Rouge, which is boycotting a general election set for May 23-28, is stepping up efforts to disrupt the election.

Murata chairs the National Public Safety Commission, which supervises Japan's 200,000-strong police force.

An earlier mission, including Jiro Hagi, deputy secretary general of the international peace cooperation headquarters of the prime minister's office, failed to persuade UNTAC to take extra safety measures.

Japan sent 75 civilian police officers, 600 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops and eight cease-fire monitors to Cambodia last year in its first participation in UN peacekeeping activities abroad.

In a related development, the chief of the Japanese police group in Cambodia intends to resign from the police force to take responsibility for Takata's death, Japanese Government sources here said. Hiroto Yamazaki, 40, a senior superintendent of the National Police Agency (NPA), plans to resign after returning to Japan, the sources said.

Japanese Government officials are trying to persuade Yamazaki to stay with the police but he is so resolved that it is almost impossible to change his mind, the sources said.

In Tokyo, however, the NPA said Yamazaki denied in an international telephone call that he intended to resign.

"At present, I'm desperately trying to secure safety for our officers, and have nothing of that kind in mind," the NPA quoted Yamazaki as saying.

According to the government sources in Phnom Penh, however, Yamazaki insists on quitting irrespective of when Japan withdraws its peacekeepers from Cambodia—before or after the general election—to take the blame for his failure to have his men deployed in safe areas.

While Japan's SDF troops and cease-fire monitors are deployed in relatively safe regions, its civilian police officers are being dispatched to the more dangerous Kompong Thom and Siem Reap Provinces, they said. A Japanese Government source said, "The SDF personnel were deployed in safe regions owing to prior behind-the-scenes negotiations with UNTAC. Yamazaki regrets he did not conduct such negotiations and it resulted in a tragedy."

#### **Miyazawa: Tokyo To Continue in PKO Activities**

*OW1005145593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1433 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa reaffirmed Japan's resolution Monday to continue taking part in U.N.-led peacekeeping operations despite the recent killings of two Japanese on U.N. duty in Cambodia.

"I believe that promoting (our) humanitarian international contribution is the best way for us to go," Miyazawa told a group of election monitors for Cambodia and a contingent of Self-Defense Forces peacekeepers for Mozambique at a send-off party designed to encourage them for their task.

Miyazawa said he expects the United Nations to do its utmost in ensuring the safety of U.N. personnel "rewarding those who sacrificed their precious lives while working for the stabilization of international peace."

He said Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata confirmed in talks with Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), that election monitors from all nations will be dispatched to areas where their national peacekeeping troops are stationed.

He noted that "in some areas" of Cambodia cease-fire violations and armed attacks had occurred. Miyazawa called the death of police officer Haruyuki Takata, who was gunned down in an ambush May 4 "heartbreaking" and "utterly regrettable."

A Japanese U.N. volunteer, Atsuhito Nakata, was killed by gunmen April 8.

Miyazawa said that in the hope of preventing fatal incidents in future, the government has urged UNTAC to improve safety measures, distribute necessary equipment for self-defense and strengthen support on the spot.

"I think we can be deeply proud that you have the courage and the sense of responsibility to proceed to this noble task," the prime minister said, adding he hopes they return home unharmed.

#### **UNTAC Rejects Bid To Move Police Officers**

*OW1005145993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 KYODO—The head of the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Cambodia on Monday rejected a Japanese request to move its police officers from danger zones to safe areas, Japanese officials said.

Yasushi Akashi, the Japanese head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), also declined another Japanese request to allow the Japanese policemen deployed in Cambodia to gather in Phnom Penh for a meeting on safety measures, the officials said. Japan's Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata, who is currently visiting Cambodia after the killing of a Japanese policeman last week, filed the requests when he met Akashi.

Murata met reporters afterward. He said they agreed that 41 Japanese election monitors will be sent to the relative safety of Cambodia's Takeo Province.

The election monitors, scheduled to arrive Sunday to help prepare for the May 23 to 28 general election, will be stationed near Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) engineers who have been helping reconstruct roads and bridges.

#### **Akashi Agrees To Put Monitors Near SDF Base**

*OW1005135493 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 KYODO—Japan's 41 election monitors will be deployed in the relative safety of Cambodia's Takeo Province, Japanese officials said Monday. The officials said this was agreed on in a meeting between Japan's Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata and U.N. peacekeeping operation head Yasushi Akashi.

The election monitors, scheduled to arrive Sunday to help prepare for the May 23-28 poll to elect a Cambodian parliament, will be stationed near Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) engineers who have been helping reconstruct roads and bridges.

Murata also urged Akashi to step up safety measures for Japanese peacekeepers and requested they be redeployed to safer locations in this war-ravaged nation, Japanese officials said. Murata strongly requested that the election monitors be stationed in Takeo where they can take refuge at the SDF base in case of an attack and Akashi

acknowledged that the forces would be deployed in the vicinity of the base, the officials said.

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa later confirmed that election monitors to be dispatched to Cambodia will, in principle, be deployed to a region where their nation's troops have already been dispatched.

The home affairs minister, also chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, arrived Sunday to ask the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to ensure the safety of Japanese peacekeepers in the wake of the killing of a Japanese civilian police officer last Tuesday.

The 33-year-old policeman, Haruyuki Takata, was killed by unidentified attackers in an ambush in northwestern Cambodia. Nine other U.N. peacekeepers were injured in the attack.

Another Japanese, Atsuhiro Nakata, was killed earlier while working as a U.N. volunteer to help prepare for the nationwide poll.

Japan sent 75 civilian police officers, 600 SDF troops and eight cease-fire monitors to Cambodia last year in its first participation in U.N. peacekeeping activities abroad.

Asked to redeploy Japanese police officers now in the Khmer Rouge strongholds of Oddar Mean Chey and Siem Reap Provinces to safer areas, Akashi remarked, "I can understand your feeling but cannot give Japan any special treatment."

A Japanese Government official said in response, "In order to avoid any more deaths among our civilian police, it is unavoidable that they be withdrawn as soon as possible after the elections since they came here as individual participants."

The four Japanese police injured near Ampil in the attack that killed police officer Takata have been examined by Japanese doctors in Bangkok, who say they are unfit for service and need to remain in the hospital. UNTAC was reportedly informed of the Japanese decision.

In Tokyo, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said he was "perplexed" about the request to redeploy the police officers.

The chief Japanese Government spokesman also said a request by Murata to gather the police officers in Phnom Penh for a meeting on safety measures was "not good." He added, however, that two of the more seriously wounded police in the Ampil attack will require more than a month of treatment and will return to Japan.

In a related development, the chief of the Japanese police group in Cambodia intends to resign from the police force to take responsibility for Takata's death, Japanese Government sources here said. Hiroto Yamazaki, 40, a senior superintendent of the National Police Agency, plans to resign after returning to Japan, the sources said.

Yamazaki later told reporters, however, "There's still plenty to do here. If I quit now, it would be disrespectful to Takata and the other 73 police officers here." He said nothing, however, about the possibility he may resign after he returns to Japan.

But according to Japanese Government sources in Phnom Penh, Yamazaki insists on quitting regardless of when Japan withdraws its peacekeepers from Cambodia—before or after the general election—to take the blame for his failure to have his men deployed in safe areas.

A Japanese Government source said, "The SDF personnel were deployed in safe regions owing to prior behind-the-scenes negotiations with UNTAC. Yamazaki regrets he did not conduct such negotiations and it resulted in a tragedy."

#### Nakayama Hints at SDF Pullout From Cambodia

OW1005054893 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Toshio Nakayama indicated Monday that Japan may pull its peacekeeping troops from Cambodia after the scheduled May 23-28 Cambodian elections if fighting in the country intensifies. Nakayama hinted at the withdrawal of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) in a press conference after a ceremony to complete the formation of a peacekeeping mission to Mozambique.

Depending on the results of the Cambodian elections, a constituent assembly may be established smoothly but there is no guarantee that the warring Cambodian factions will not take "undemocratic actions," he said. "In that case, the five-point principle of Japan's participation will be broken," he said.

In such an eventuality, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) itself will probably consider withdrawal and Japan will decide its moves taking into account the UNTAC judgment, Nakayama said.

Japan's five principles for participation in the UN peacekeeping operations include the existence of a cease-fire agreement among warring sides and consent of local parties to the UN mission. Withdrawal is an option when any of the principles are not fulfilled.

Last October, Japan sent 600 SDF troops, 75 civilian police officers, and eight cease-fire monitors to Cambodia in its first participation in UN peacekeeping activities abroad.

One Japanese UN volunteer election monitor was shot dead in Cambodia in April and a Japanese policeman was killed in an attack last week.

Touching on the conditions at Takeo, where the SDF troops are stationed, Nakayama said the flat land there makes it relatively safe from attack. He said the troops would probably become aware of impending attacks a

few days beforehand and could either make an emergency evacuation or suspend their work on repairing roads and bridges.

**Singapore's Goh Urges Peacekeepers To Remain**  
*OW1005111593 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT  
 10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said Monday that if Japan independently withdraws its peacekeepers from Cambodia it would signal that Tokyo no longer wants to play an international role.

"I understand the concern over the actions of the Khmer Rouge, in particular the death of a Japanese civilian police officer in Cambodia," Goh told a press conference at the Japan National Press Club in Tokyo. "But you should look at this from broader and deeper angle," he said.

The United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia is a "very massive cooperation to try to bring warring factions together and give Cambodia a chance to review itself under the Paris peace accord," he said.

The Singaporean prime minister said the decision on whether to stay in Cambodia or to withdraw "will decide Japan's future international role." It is an important decision to make because Tokyo is now "trying to define" what kind of international role it could play, he said, adding that the whole world is watching how Tokyo will react to its first participation in U.N.-led peace-keeping operations.

Goh, who arrived in Japan on Sunday for a four-day visit, was referring to debate in Tokyo about whether Japan should consider withdrawing its troops. The debate was sparked by the deaths of a Japanese U.N. volunteer in April and a civilian policeman last week.

He said if the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) were to decide to withdraw its personnel, "that is the end of credibility of U.N. peacekeeping operations because in the future, nobody is going to believe in the U.N. anymore."

The UNTAC peacekeeping personnel should stay in Cambodia to "see the peace process through and ensure that the elections are held under the Paris peace accord," he said.

Turning to the July 7-9 Tokyo summit of Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations, Goh said he urged Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to convey to G-7 leaders the importance of early conclusion to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks. He also said he agreed with Miyazawa on a "partnership program" to train people in developing nations.

**Nakayama Orders Peacekeepers to Mozambique**  
*OW1005024293 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT  
 10 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 KYODO—Defense Agency Chief Toshio Nakayama issued an order Monday to 48 Self-Defense Forces (SDF) troops to join a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Mozambique, agency officials said. Nakayama issued the order through Tetsuya Nishimoto, chief of staff of the Ground Self-Defense Force, the officials said.

A six-member advance party will depart for Mozambique on Tuesday and the rest of the troops will leave Saturday.

The SDF peacekeepers will engage in transport control operations in the war-ravaged southern African country and will remain there until the end of November, the officials said. They will take along four-wheel-drive vehicles, satellite communications equipment and tents, and also carry rifles and pistols for self-defense.

Five SDF officers will also be assigned as staff members to the UN headquarters in the capacity of individuals and will be separate from the transportation corps, the officials said. The five officers will divide into two groups and depart Japan for Mozambique from Friday, the officials said.

Of the 48 members of the transportation corps, 28 will engage in transport control operations in the capital, Maputo, and 10 each will be assigned to the nearby town of Matola and the central coastal city of Beira, the officials said.

The UN operations in Mozambique headquarters plans to deploy about 7,500 peacekeepers in the country at least until general elections are held, this autumn at the earliest.

The cabinet gave the go-ahead to the dispatch of SDF personnel to Mozambique on April 27, after a government fact-finding mission to that country found that Japan's five key conditions for sending peacekeepers abroad have been met. The conditions include that a cease-fire be in force among the warring sides and that local parties consent to the UN mission.

The mission to Mozambique marks Japan's second time to participate in a UN peacekeeping mission, following the dispatch of some 600 SDF personnel to Cambodia last October.

**Ex-Official Claims Construction Firm Kickback**  
*OW0805122993 Tokyo KYODO in English 1142 GMT  
 8 May 93*

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 KYODO—A former official of the political organization of Director General of the Science

and Technology Agency Mamoru Nakajima, said Saturday he received 20 million yen in cash from a Tokyo construction company in 1988 as a reward for working on a real estate deal.

The reward was allegedly paid as a kickback because a former secretary of Nakajima, then parliamentary vice construction minister, had pressured Japan Railway Construction Public Corp. (JRCC) in the deal upon a request from the official and the construction firm. Nakajima denied any involvement in the alleged deal.

According to the official, JRCC asked the construction firm Taiheiji Koji in 1988 to leave its headquarters site in Tokyo so JRCC could build a new rail line. The construction firm and the former official of the political body allegedly demanded that Nakajima's former secretary pressure JRCC to sell land to the firm for the move, the official said.

JRCC requested the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to offer its own land in Tokyo to the construction firm. In the end, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government sold land to JRCC for about 1 billion yen and JRCC resold it to the construction firm for the same price.

The official said he received 20 million yen in cash from the construction firm and gave Nakajima's secretary 5 million yen.

The secretary admitted he had worked on JRCC to sell the land to the construction firm, but denied receiving any money for the deal. He also said Nakajima was not involved in the alleged deal.

Nakajima served in the vice minister post from December 1985 to July 1986.

### Kajiyama Proposes Simultaneous House Reform

OW0805110193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT  
8 May 93

[Text] Himeji, Hyogo Pref., May 8 KYODO—Seiroku Kajiyama, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, on Saturday proposed simultaneous reform of both houses of parliament. Kajiyama made the proposal in a speech in Himeji in Hyogo Prefecture.

It was the first time that he publicly called for revamping the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors simultaneously as part of electoral system reform.

### Kajiyama, Hata Discuss Reform of Both Houses

OW1005081893 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1007 GMT 08 May 93

[From the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama gave a speech in Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, today. Regarding electoral reform, he once again stressed his views that in reforming the electoral system, consideration must be given to simultaneous

reforms for both the lower and upper houses. For example, if the single-seat constituency system should be introduced to the House of Representatives, the proportional representative system should be fully adopted for the House of Councillors.

Explaining the reform of the electoral system in his speech, Secretary General Kajiyama stated that since the election system for the lower house should be the one to ensure stability for the political administration, it would be best served by the single-seat constituency system. He added: In this case, people may ask how the people's opinions could be collected. Under the current system of two chambers in Japan, is it not desirable to introduce the complete proportional representation system for the election of the upper house? There is no sufficient reason that reform should be implemented only for the lower house.

Continuing on this issue, Kajiyama stated: In working out an electoral system, it must be one that can endure for 20 or 30 years; it is not always good to achieve something in a hurry. There are some over-heated disputes at the current deliberations. Despite the fact that we want to have the reform completed at an early date, it is necessary to deal with the issue with presence of mind. Thus, Secretary General Kajiyama indicated that he believes the electoral reform should be achieved through long-term and cool-minded deliberations from various viewpoints.

Meanwhile, former Finance Minister Susumu Hata, leader of the LDP Hata faction, held a news conference in Kobe today and indicated his view that electoral reform must first be conducted through reform of the lower house electoral system. At the news conference, Hata mentioned that the deliberations on the reform were originally begun with the common agreement of conducting reform of the lower house electoral system. If a proposal should be made at present for reforming the upper house electoral system as well, the deliberations conducted thus far would become meaningless. In this way, he indicated his view that reform of the lower house electoral system must be conducted first.

### Opposition Leaders Discuss Political Reform

OW1005133293

[Editorial Report] Naha OTV Television in Japanese at 2257 GMT on 8 May carries, during its weekly "News 2001" program aired by Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese, a 30-minute interview with Chairman of the Social Democratic Party Satsuki Eda and Chairman of the Japan New Party Morihiro Hosokawa on election and political reforms. The program is moderated by Yuji Kuroiwa and Kaori Matsuyama and is attended by its regular guests—freelance commentator Kenichi Takemura and Keio University Professor Yoshiaki Kobayashi.

Asked to comment on the possibility of reforming the election system during the current Diet session, Hosokawa simply says: "I think it has a 30 percent chance of success."

On the formation of a committee for the transition of political power, Eda explains the significance of his favorite scheme, saying that those groups which are trying to reform the election system, should jointly form a committee and "make proposals explaining to the people what kind of elections they want to hold and what kind of cabinet they want to form after reforming the election system." On the possibility of converting this committee into a political party, Eda says: "It is merely a proposal at this stage and I am not thinking about its details. However, the reason why I am talking about the need to form a transition committee is as follows. This is the same idea as forming a transition group in the United States. A transition team is formed when a new president is elected. The transition team is responsible for forming a new administration."

Referring to the results of questionnaires given out by "News 2001," Kuroiwa points out that the Japan New Party is gaining popularity and asks how Hosokawa, as a leader of the party, is planning to realize the change of regime. Hosokawa says: "Literally, we will concentrate our efforts on the change of regime to make the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] lose its majority in general elections, which will be held within a year. What we are doing is forming a group, which will draw up a scenario of what has to be done after that."

Hosokawa also explains his concept of uniting opposition forces together to defeat the LDP in the upcoming general elections. He says: "Since it will be difficult to immediately unite different parties and groups without changing their original forms [without changing their principles], I am trying to establish a preparatory group in order to gradually link them together."

Takemura immediately asks: "Do you mean that politicians from different parties will join you without seceding from the parties they now belong to?" Answering this, Hosokawa responds in a slightly different way, saying: "I think many members of the LDP, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and other parties will secede from their parties to join us." He then adds that this is a golden opportunity to reform the current political system.

In response to a question from Kobayashi on whether the alliance Hosokawa has just explained will support a no-confidence vote, which some party might submit, Hosokawa says: "Of course we support a no-confidence motion." He rules out the possibility of forming a coalition with the LDP's Hata-Ozawa faction because Ozawa, the former secretary general of the LDP, was deeply involved in the Kanemaru issue. He also says it is unthinkable that the Japan New Party will join hands with the LDP itself.

## North Korea

### More on Reports of U.S. 'Brutality' in Korean War

#### Daily Accuses U.S. of War Crimes

*SK0805042393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0024 GMT 8 May 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May commentary: "Stern Accusation of U.S. Imperialists' Atrocities"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists cruelly and brutally [chanin mudohage] massacred our side's prisoners of war during the Korean war and even used them as live objects for testing bacteriological and chemical weapons. Our people still vividly remember this.

Documents, which were prepared by our side's POWs to send to the Paris Conference for Safeguarding World Peace with the aim of exposing and condemning such brutal atrocities by the U.S. imperialists, have recently been discovered from the site of old POW camps on Koje Island. With the discovery of these documents, it is more clearly revealed that the United States conducted function tests on rifles and pistols, as well as bacteriological weapons, with our side's POWs as targets.

The U.S. imperialists indiscriminately massacred our side's POWs, and killed many of them by using them as the live targets for the testing of mass lethal weapons in wanton violation of officially recognized international laws. Today the whole nation and peaceloving people of the world cannot repress surging indignation against the U.S. imperialist murderers.

The U.S. imperialists' brutal act of oppression, persecution and massacre against our side's POWs goes beyond one's imagination. The U.S. imperialists' act of massacre against POWs included killing them en masse by firing machine guns, blasting handgrenades, boiled them in steam, dismembering them, hanging them on tree, burning them with flame throwers and crushing them with tanks. Thus, their act came to the highest reach in its brutality.

The U.S. imperialist cannibals [siginjong] drove hundreds of POWs and killed them with guns and threw them into the sea. In addition, carrying a number of POWs on ships to an isolated place, they unhesitatingly killed them with poison, gas, and germs.

Such atrocious and cruel acts were ceaselessly committed in the POW camps. It is no accident that in their appeal made public in June 1952, our side's POWs described the Koje Island as a site of massacre and as an island of blood.

Such atrocities and brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists against our side's POWs were a vicious challenge to the Korean people and a grave intolerable crime that violated the Geneva accord on the treatment of POWs and other international accords.

Only the U.S. imperialist cannibals can commit such brutalities. The U.S. imperialists are not interested in international laws or humanitarianism but are engrossed only with aggression and murder of humankind.

Our side's POWs demanded unconditional repatriation to the Republic and that they be treated in accordance with international accords. Their demand was just and in no case should it be regarded as a crime. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists persecuted and oppressed our side's POWs on the pretext of one reason that they opposed to forcibly step for detention and demanded repatriation to the Republic. Thus, the U.S. imperialists massacred our side's POWs en masse. How brutal and atrocious human butchers they are!

The U.S. imperialists cruelly and brutally massacred a number of our side's POWs by trampling underfoot international accords and humanitarian ideal. Branding them as war crimes, human butchers and arrogant burglars, we again indict them to the conscientious people of the world.

Aggression, war, and massacre of mankind are the true nature of the U.S. imperialists. This nature has not changed even a slight degree in the 1990s from that time but rather has become more atrocious.

Occupying South Korea for nearly half a century, the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated murder and plunder by acting as masters there, and defiled the South Korean people as colonial (?servants). In the early 1980s, they drove the South Korean military fascist clique to the massacre of Kwangju.

The U.S. imperialists are further intensifying the maneuvers to make South Korea a nuclear base by using the South Korean people as cannon fodder under the ambition to realize their invasion of all of Korea at any cost, which they could not achieve in the 1950s. They are frantically staging a nuclear war exercise against our Republic.

All facts proved that the U.S. imperialists are wild beasts with a human mask, a group of most cruel cannibals and the irreconcilable enemy [pulgu taechonui wonsu] of the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, not satisfied with having already massacred innumerable Korean people by enforcing a war on them, are scheming to again perpetrate such massacre. Our people will never tolerate the U.S. imperialist aggressors but will take back hundred times the price of fellow countrymen's blood shed by the scoundrels.

The U.S. imperialists should apologize to the Korean people for the act of their brutal massacre committed in South Korea during the Fatherland Liberation War and for the last 48 years. They should abandon a foolish illusion to rule all of Korea and should go back to their den across the ocean without delay.

#### Daily Demands U.S. Apology

SK0805052693 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0452 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists must apologize to the Korean people for their brutal murder of people during the Korean war and in the 48 years of their presence in South Korea, give up the foolish design to dominate the whole of Korea and go home at once, urges NODONG SINMUN today.

Recalling that a letter written by POWs of the Korean People's Army exposing the brutalities of the U.S. imperialists during the Korean war, which was intended to be sent to the Paris World Peace Conference, was recently found on the Koje Island, South Korea, where a POW camp was situated, the analyst says:

The murder committed by the U.S. imperialists was the culmination of bestiality. They killed POWs with machine guns and handgrenades, boiled them in steam, dismembered their bodies, hung them on trees, burnt them with flame throwers and drove tanks over them. The American cannibals shot hundreds of POWs at a time and threw their bodies into the sea. They unhesitatingly carried many prisoners to isolated places by boats and put them on the altar of poison and bacteriological weapons.

Their brutalities against the POWs of the KPA were a vicious challenge to the Korean people and the blackest crime violating the Geneva accord and other international conventions which stipulate the rules in treating the POWs.

Such act could be perpetrated only by the U.S. imperialist cannibals interested only in aggression and murder of people, taking no account of international law and humanitarianism.

The Korean people will never pardon the U.S. imperialist aggressors who unleashed a war and killed many Korean people and are now desperately trying to repeat it, but will make them pay dearly for the blood of fellow countrymen.

#### ROK Magazine Cited on 'Brutalities'

SK0805105493 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1036 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—The South Korean monthly magazine MAL exposed some of the brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialists against prisoners of war of the Korean People's Army at the POW camp on the Koje Island on the South sea of Korea during the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953).

According to the magazine, POWs including more than 54,000 civilians were detained at 28 branch camps of four districts of the POW camp on the Koje Island which was set up under the flag of the "United Nations Forces," the first of its kind in the world.

In an information report the Clark U.N. forces command based in Tokyo defined the policy of the POW camp on the Koje Island as a "new sphere of all-out battle" and decided to conduct "indoctrination" for the POWs by forcible means, if necessary.

Americans forced the prisoners to sing anti-communist, anti-Soviet songs and register themselves as believers of Buddhism or Christianity or Roman Catholicism, with stress put on the "operation for prisoners' conversion" in "indoctrination".

On February 18, 1952, the authorities of the camp started a forcible examination to reclassify the "trained communists". When prisoners stubbornly resisted, they fired at them, leaving 77 dead and 140 wounded.

After a brigadier general took the post of the camp commander, 30 prisoners lost their lives or got heavily wounded in machine gun fire on March 16 and 17 during fierce clashes over the classification. And they fired at prisoners who refused to lower the flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the flagpole at the camp no. 95 on April 10, killing 33 and wounding 57.

Incensed against the brutal murder, the prisoners took the camp commander captive on May 7, 1952.

In exchange for the release of the commander, they demanded the discontinuation of massacre and gunfire, the guarantee of human rights and safety in conformity with the international law, the repatriation of all the prisoners and guarantee of their free activities.

But the U.S., breaking its promise with the prisoners, hurled a U.S. airborne regiment, Canadian, British, Greek and Turkish troops and a tank unit in reinforcement to commit another bloodbath.

A REUTER reporter who witnessed the attack on camp no. 76 on June 10 said "U.S. troops launched the operation with teargas and shock-handgrenades, tanks equipped with flame throwers destroying barbed wire entanglements, and took prisoners out of buildings and trenches."

AP reported that 41 prisoners were killed and 279 wounded in the incident.

Such bloodbath by the U.S. troops was also reported from nearby camps. 51 prisoners of Chinese people's volunteers were killed and 90 others wounded at the POW camp on the Cheju Island.

### South Urged To Release Documents

*SK1005043693 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 8 May 93*

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Heinous Brutalities by Two-Legged Beasts"]

[Text] Documents discovered on Koje Island revealed that the U.S. imperialists brutally massacred People's Army prisoners of war at the POW camp on Koje Island during the Korean war.

A letter and some 30 documents written by People's Army POWs say: "The U.S. Forces are testing firearms by standing North Korean POWs in a line, as well as using POWs as live subjects to test bacteriological and chemical weapons."

This is same as the appeal by the People's Army soldiers interned on Koje Island made public in June 1952. This proves that the U.S. imperialists brutally massacred People's Army POWs by using them as targets of firearms function tests and as objects for testing bacteriological weapons.

The brutal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists at the POW camp on Koje Island were outrageous and infringed upon humanitarian and international laws on POW treatment. They are also acts that only killers in human form can commit.

This shocking news has infuriated our people and filled them with national indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are 20th century cannibals and two-legged beasts.

The U.S. imperialists are a group of cannibals who kill people wherever they are. The U.S. imperialists not only brutally killed People's Army POWs at concentration camps, including the one on Koje Island, but also conducted savage atrocities in many places in the northern half of the republic while they made strategic retreats.

When they reached Sinchon during the war, the U.S. imperialist wolves killed people desultorily, regardless of sex or age, by shooting, beating, and strangling them and by burying them alive. Furthermore, they put thread through people's noses or ears and dragged them to death; and killed people by gouging out their eyes or cutting out women's breasts, by skinning them, by cutting them into pieces with saws, by driving nails in their heads, by burning them, or by driving tanks over them. One cannot hear about these brutal atrocities without having one's blood chilled. Over a period of 45 days the U.S. imperialists killed approximately 35,000 innocent people in Sinchon.

The U.S. imperialists let tens of thousands of people be killed during the Kwangju people's uprising. They have recently brutally killed Yun Kum-i, a South Korean woman. They are now running mad with nuclear war maneuvers aimed at forcing the whole nation into a nuclear disaster.

The U.S. imperialists deprive people of property; rape women; and shoot, beat, and stab innocent people to death wherever they are in South Korea. These heinous atrocities inform the world in detail of their true nature as killers. It is absurd for these killers to talk about humanism, human rights, and the like.

The U.S. imperialists brutally massacred People's Army POWs by using them as live subjects of various tests, thus turning Koje Island into a killing field, a literal island of blood, and indiscriminately killed innocent people. They are now trying to forcing our nation into a nuclear disaster. They have no qualification for talking about advocating of human rights.

The U.S. imperialists are criminals who crudely infringe upon human rights. Human rights cannot be advocated in any place overridden by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists, who brutally massacred People's Army POWs, are only denounced as criminals, killers, and arrogant brigands. The U.S. imperialists are our people's irreconcilable enemy with whom our people can never live in harmony on earth.

Our people vividly remember the unforgivable criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists against People's Army POWs and innocent people. Their hearts are burning with a fighting spirit to annihilate the enemy by practicing revenge 1,000 times.

All fellow countrymen in the North, the South, and overseas should wage the anti-U.S. struggle more vigorously to make the enemy pay for the blood their compatriots shed.

The U.S. imperialists must apologize to the whole human race and Koreans for the atrocities committed during the Korean war and for those committed in South Korea for almost 50 years. They must also withdraw all their aggression forces, including the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons, from South Korea without delay.

The South Korean authorities must take immediate steps to hand the letter and remains of the Korean People's Army POWs over to our side, the party concerned. By doing so, they can join forces in nationally denouncing the U.S. imperialists' unforgivable criminal atrocities against People's Army POWs, their brothers and fellow countrymen.

If the South Korean authorities do not accept our just demand, they will be strongly denounced by our people and the people of the world for their traitorous behavior of protecting the U.S. imperialists' brutal atrocities against Korean compatriots.

### Reportage on Nuclear Treaty Issue Continues

#### Daily: Solution Possible Via Talks

SK0805111293 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1100 GMT 8 May 93

[“Nuclear Problem Can Be Solved Only Through Korea-U.S. Talks”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—The DPRK-U.S. talks, if it is arranged, may discuss a series of problems of common concern with main emphasis on the practical problems for solving the nuclear problem of the Korean

peninsula. The nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula must be settled peacefully through fruitful talks between the DPRK and the U.S., says MINJU CHOSON in an article headlined “Nuclear Problem Can Be Solved Only Through Korea-U.S. Talks”.

As the DPRK consistently holds, the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula can be resolved only through the DPRK-U.S. talks, the author of the article says, and goes on:

It is because the United States is the very one which gave rise to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula and this problem is made still graver today by it.

Due to the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear war moves against the DPRK, the Korean people are facing a constant nuclear threat. This is the crux of the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

If the danger of a nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula and the nuclear threat against the DPRK discontinued, the United States must withdraw all the nuclear weapons from South Korea and stop nuclear war adventure. This is a problem that can be solved only by the DPRK and the U.S.

To solve the problems raised between the DPRK and the U.S. peacefully by means of negotiation can never be harmful but be beneficial to both sides, stresses the article.

#### Envoy to UN: Talks With U.S. ‘Soon’

OW0905022993 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT  
9 May 93

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 9 KYODO—A North Korean envoy to the United Nations has indicated that high-level talks between North Korea and the United States will be held soon, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Sunday [9 May].

Ho Chong, North Korea’s deputy representative at the U.N., said in an interview with the Japanese national daily that the two countries will negotiate a date for the high-level talks during counselor-level talks in Beijing. He said the date has not been set but will be fixed sooner or later, adding that the prospects of holding such high-level negotiations are bright.

Ho said general issues concerning the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula and pending bilateral issues will be on the agenda in high-level talks.

The envoy said the position of his country to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty will not change “unless the U.S. nuclear threat is removed and the fairness of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is restored.” [passage omitted]

**PRC To Play 'Constructive Role'**

*SK0905083693 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0806 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry told a news conference that the issue of "nuclear inspection" of the DPRK directly concerned the DPRK, the United States, etc according to a XINHUA report Thursday.

He hoped that the concerned sides would settle the problem favourably through dialogue. He added that China would play a constructive role.

**Embassies Demand Talks With U.S.**

*SK0705114093 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 5 May 93*

[Text] The DPRK Embassies in Thailand, Sierra Leone, and Kazakhstan each gave news conferences 13-29 April to explain the self-defensive measure of withdrawing from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] by the government of the republic. Newspaper and news agency correspondents of each country attended the news conferences.

Ambassadors and secretaries of the DPRK Embassies spoke first. They read the DPRK Government's statement on the withdrawal from the NPT and explained why the DPRK had withdrawn from the treaty. They also explained the 10-point program of great unity of the entire nation for the fatherland's reunification, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented, and the fair position of our party and the government of the republic on the fatherland's reunification and the Korean peninsula's denuclearization.

They said that the government of the republic had no choice but to withdraw from the NPT at a time when the United States and some International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] officials had been pressuring our country to conduct special inspections of our military facilities [kunsadaesang]. They asked the IAEA not to apply double standards but adhere to the principle of fairness.

They stressed that the United States must remove nuclear threats against our country and that the so-called nuclear issue can be resolved only through DPRK-U.S. negotiations.

**Daily Urges End of Nuclear Weapons**

*SK0905055693 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean 0015 GMT 9 May 93*

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May special article: "Nuclear Threat Should Be Removed from Its Source"]

[Text] The imperialist ruling circles and their propaganda means are recently loudly clamoring that since nuclear weapons of superpowers are a war deterrence, they do not impose any threat. In the case of non-nuclear

states, however, even suspicion of their nuclear weapons development works as a great threat. This is indeed a ridiculous claim.

Even after the collapse of the cold war structure of East-West confrontation, the imperialists' maneuvers for reinforcing nuclear arms are continuing and mankind has been unable to free itself from nuclear threat.

For mankind to free itself from nuclear threat, the source of nuclear threat must be precisely revealed and nuclear weapons must be comprehensively and completely removed from the earth.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As long as there are nuclear weapons on our globe, the danger of nuclear war cannot be removed and mankind is unable to free itself from constant nuclear threat.

Nuclear threat has been imposed on mankind because nuclear weapons were developed and have been used in wars as a mass lethal means.

As long as nuclear weapons exist on the earth, the danger of nuclear war cannot be removed. Nuclear weapons are a source of disaster threatening existence and civilization of mankind.

Today the one who gives the greatest nuclear threat to mankind is the United States which developed and used nuclear weapons for the first time in the world and which possesses them most.

During World War II, the United States manufactured nuclear weapons for the first time and dropped them over the heads of the Japanese, and massacred the people en masse. Thus, it committed a most atrocious crime.

For nearly half a century since then, the United States developed and manufactured on a large scale the mass lethal weapons and deployed them in many places around the world. Thus, it undisguisedly threatened and blackmailed other countries and other people.

All this fact eloquently illustrates that the United States is the very one that is increasing the nuclear threat to the world's people. Nevertheless, the United States and its followers, keeping silent on this solemn fact, fabricated fictitious nuclear suspicions of our Republic, and are running amok with a farce on so-called sanctions and so forth.

This is a stratagem designed to divert elsewhere the world people's denunciation of the United States' nuclear blackmail policy by concealing the true source of the nuclear threat imposed on mankind.

Such maneuvers by the United States are related to its arrogant way of thinking that it will not be subject to any punishment whatever crime it may commit but it can punish any nation that hurts its feelings by freely putting an unjust label on this nation.

This is a brigandish theory and tyranny of strength to trample underfoot justice and impartiality and to establish a system of the law of the jungle in the international community. The U.S. ruling circles are attempting to support such a system with nuclear weapons.

The U.S. gibberish that its nuclear weapons are a war deterrence is a sophistry designed to continue maintaining its absolute nuclear superiority, to bring other countries to its knees with nuclear blackmail and to become the world's emperor who controls the destiny of mankind. This is indeed very dangerous allegation.

If such allegation is accepted, mankind will never be able to free itself from nuclear threat and will be reduced to a slave of the United States' nuclear blackmail. No nuclear weapon can work as war deterrence. It will merely increase the danger of nuclear war and will threaten the existence of mankind and the peace of the world.

In order to remove the nuclear threat to mankind from its source, the testing, production, deployment, and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited and various kinds of existing nuclear weapons must be reduced. Besides, all nuclear weapons must be gradually abolished comprehensively and completely.

Only by doing this, can mankind free itself from nuclear calamities finally and maintain world peace on a solid base.

What is important in this is that the nation, which possesses nuclear weapons most and actually creates nuclear threat, should begin abolishing nuclear weapons. The first target nation is the United States which creates a nuclear threat in this world.

Today the aspirations and desire of mankind to live under peaceful, stable, and free circumstances free from the danger of nuclear war are increasing each day.

Unless one abolishes U.S. nuclear weapons completely, such desire of mankind cannot be achieved nor can the nuclear threat be removed from its source.

It is cheating for the United States to loudly talk about removing the nuclear threat without abolishing its own nuclear weapons. In order to remove the nuclear threat to mankind, nuclear proliferation by the United States should be prevented. What is important in doing so is to thoroughly reject the double standards in fulfilling obligations of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to keep the principle of impartiality.

The United States, discarding its missions as a trustee nation of the treaty, actively supported the development of nuclear weapons by South Africa and Israel in order to make them nuclear states.

It is an undisguised secret that the United States supported the development of nuclear weapons by South Korea and Japan from a long time ago. Japan's becoming a great nuclear state imposes a new great threat to peace

in Asia and the world. It is a common task of the peaceloving people in Asia and the world to prevent Japan's nuclear armament.

This being the reality, the United States, turning a deaf ear to all of this, fabricated suspicions of nuclear development in our country—a non-nuclear state—and kicked off a farce. This is a maneuver to stifle [apsal] our Republic.

In order to remove the nuclear threat to mankind, nuclear weapons testing and the development of new nuclear weapons should be suspended and nuclear weapons that have been deployed in other countries should be withdrawn.

Under the signboards of nuclear disarmament, the imperialists are continuously developing and producing new nuclear weapons, instead of reducing old nuclear weapons. That the United States has not suspended the testing of nuclear weapons is aimed at promoting offensive capabilities of nuclear weapons and at qualitatively improving the nuclear weapons system. This means an act of increasing the danger of nuclear war.

Test and development of nuclear weapons must be suspended forever. At the same time, nuclear weapons that have been deployed in other countries must be withdrawn. In particular, it has emerged as an urgent mission to force the U.S. to withdraw all nuclear weapons from South Korea where the danger of nuclear war is greatest.

To remove the nuclear threat to mankind, nuclear states should not conduct nuclear war exercise against the other country. The United States is staging nuclear war exercise in many areas of the world. It is continuously staging a reckless nuclear war exercise in the Asian-Pacific region, in particular, on the Korean peninsula.

If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it will bring about numerous disasters to world people. The Team Spirit nuclear war exercise should not be staged on the Korean peninsula any longer.

It is one of the important guarantees for removing the nuclear threat to mankind and for ensuring peace to establish and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world. If world people establish nuclear-free, peace zones throughout the world, the danger of nuclear war can be prevented.

By putting forward reasonable proposals for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, our party and the government of the republic are actively striving to realize them.

Our people will, as ever, actively make efforts, hand in hand with peaceloving people of the world, to achieve the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, to remove nuclear threat to mankind by completely abolishing all nuclear weapons and to ensure durable peace in the world.

**Daily: U.S. 'Biggest Nuclear Threat'**

*SK0905085293 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0825 GMT 9 May 93*

[“Source of Nuclear Threat Must be Removed”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today says in a by-lined article entitled “Source of Nuclear Threat Must Be Removed” that if mankind is to be freed from nuclear threat, the very source of it must be made known clearly and nuclear weapons be removed totally and completely from the globe.

The very one that mounts the biggest nuclear threat to mankind today is none other than the United States which was the first in the world to develop and use nuclear weapons and which has a biggest stock of nuclear arms, the article says, and goes on:

In order to remove the source of nuclear threat to mankind, it is imperative to ban the testing of nuclear weapons and their production, deployment and use and reduce different types of nuclear weapons and, furthermore, to totally and completely eliminate all the nuclear weapons. Only then can mankind be freed finally from the danger of nuclear holocaust, and world peace be preserved on a lasting basis.

Of importance here is to eliminate nuclear weapons preferentially on the part on the countries which have a largest number of nuclear weapons and actually create a nuclear threat.

The first to do so is the United States that has created nuclear threat on the globe.

If nuclear threat to mankind is to be removed, the nuclear proliferation by the United States must be stopped and the double standard be rejected thoroughly and the principle of impartiality be observed in complying with the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Japan's attempt to become a nuclear power poses another big threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

In order to remove the nuclear threat to mankind, it is important to discontinue the testing of nuclear weapons and the development of new ones and get withdrawn the nuclear weapons deployed in other's territory.

In particular, it is urgently required to get all the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea which is wrought with the greatest danger of nuclear war.

The nuclear threat to mankind can be removed also when nuclear weapon states cease nuclear war exercises against other countries.

The United States must no longer repeat “Team Spirit” nuclear war game on the Korean peninsula.

The world people can avert the danger of nuclear war when they have built nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere on the globe.

**KCNA Reports 6-7 May U.S. ‘Bombing Exercises’**

*SK0805045193 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0437 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged provocative air saturation bombing exercises against the North in the skies above Yongwol, Muju and the sea off Kunsan of South Korea on May 6 and 7 with the mobilization of over 200 fighter-bombers, pursuit planes, assault planes and electronic jamming planes based in South Korea and overseas, according to military sources.

Within the framework of the exercises “KC-135” tankers refuelled scores of fighter-bombers in the midair.

**KCNA: U.S. Move From South Bases ‘Trick’**

*SK1005051593 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0504 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—The U.S. Defense Department announced May 7 that U.S. Forces would be withdrawn from some military bases in South Korea, according to a UPI report.

It is said, however, that those bases from which the United States will depart are militarily unnecessary or quite small ones.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that the United States decided to depart from some small bases in South Korea while departing from many bases in Europe after the Cold War structure collapsed.

The United States was compelled to take this step under the pressure of the public opinion at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces from South Korea. But this is no more than a trick to fool people.

Pentagon officials also said on the same day that the U.S. Forces stationed in South Korea would remain owing to the “nuclear development” of North Korea.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists have not given up their designs to stifle our socialist system by force of arms.

The United States must discard its aggressive Korean policy and take a practical step to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay as demanded by the people within and without.

**Dailies: U.S., Japan Seek ‘Military Domination’**

*SK0805111493 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1052 GMT 8 May 93*

[“Reckless Design for Military Domination”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—Papers here today hit out at the United States and Japan which have openly revealed their design for military domination over the Asia-Pacific region.

The U.S. Defence Secretary and the Japan Defence Agency Director at talks held in Washington some time ago reportedly reaffirmed that the "forward deployment strategy" of the U.S. forces is "vital for regional peace and security" and "committed" themselves to the preservation of the aggressive "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" in the future, says NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article.

The "forward deployment strategy" of the U.S. forces is to deploy "reliable U.S. Armed Forces" in major forward areas of the Asia-Pacific region before the outbreak of a war and use them as a shock force to establish military control of the area at a breath in case of "emergency" with the support of large-scale combat units, the article says, and goes on: The new U.S. Administration reconfirmed this strategy as a "vital one" and this means that it sets the military domination and control over the Asia-Pacific region as a major task following the military strategy of the predecessors.

The "forward deployment strategy" of U.S. forces is mainly aimed at starting a new war in Korea, it says, continuing:

U.S. and Japanese brasshats' commitment to the maintenance of the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" and "close cooperation" in deterring "regional disputes" is motivated by the commonness of interests of the United States and Japan in their design to dominate the Asia-Pacific region.

The United States is trying zealously to avail itself of the economic and military potentialities of Japan in carrying out the Asia-Pacific strategy, while Japan is seeking to emerge as a political and military power on the international scene with the support of the United States and realize the dream of re-aggression on Asia.

The United States should discard the anachronistic aggressive design to dominate the Asia-Pacific region militarily and pull all of the U.S. forces out of South Korea, Japan and other areas of Asia and the Pacific.

MINJU CHOSON in a by-lined article says the "U.S.-Japan defence summit" made it plain that the incumbent military brasshats of the two countries are still opting for "strength" after the thinking pattern of the cold war era.

#### Billy Graham's Son Ends Visit to Pyongyang

SK0905090693 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0835 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pastor N. Graham said that his Korean visit provided a significant occasion to reinforce the groundwork of the friendly relations and understanding laid by his father Billy

Graham, religious leader last year and added he was firmly confident that these relations would be carried forward forever.

He noted this when interviewed on May 7 before flying home.

He said that while staying in Korea he was admired to see the West Sea barrage, a gigantic creation made by the Korean people for five years by their creative efforts and technology, which can be called a miracle in engineering.

Recalling that he had the greatest honour of being granted an audience of the great leader President Kim Il-song, he referred to the constant profound care shown by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for him and his entourage.

He visited the DPRK from May 4 to 8.

#### Album Carries Pictures of Father

SK0805151293 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1504 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—A picture album "Trip to North Korea, Billy Graham in the DPRK" has been brought out in the United States.

U.S. religious leader Billy Graham visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in March and April, 1992.

The album carries pictures the great leader President Kim Il-song had taken with Billy Graham and his entourage after an audience.

Contained in it are also a picture of President Kim Il-song conversing with the guests and a picture of Billy Graham presenting the president with a gift.

The album consists of the preface, a review of Korean history and religion, photographs of the religious leader and his entourage going round the city of Pyongyang, explanatory notes and concluding words.

Billy Graham in the album praised President Kim Il-song as an energetic and distinguished leader.

#### Daily Denounces South Action Against Strikers

SK0805110193 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1045 GMT 8 May 93

[Text] ["What Is Different From 'Sixth Republic'?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a commentary denouncing the South Korean new "regime" which brutally suppressed workers of the Kyongju Apollo Industries who were on strike in demand of the renewal of the collective contract by hurling three police companies 350 strong at dawn Thursday.

The analyst says:

It is their legitimate right as social men for the workers to wage a struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

Their strike is just, to all intents and purposes, and cannot be a target of suppression in any case.

What difference is there between the afore-said crack-down and the suppression of the labor movement in the "sixth republic"? Is it an act that can be done by a "civilian government"?

By suppressing the just struggle of the workers, branding it as an "illegal act", the present rulers stripped themselves bare as allies of the comprador capitalists like the rulers of the "sixth republic", not friends of the popular masses.

This also shows that the South Korean people have nothing to expect from the new "regime" of the "Democratic Liberal Party" styling itself a "civilian government".

If the South Korean rulers resort to suppression of people, while trying to improve their image with the advertisement of "civilian government," it will be like lifting a rock only to drop it on their own toes.

### **Foreign Ministry Delegation Meets Zambian President**

*SK1005092993 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] On 6 May, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba received a DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Vice Minister Kim Yong-il.

The delegation chief conveyed greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Frederick Chiluba at a meeting.

Expressing deep gratitude for this, the president asked the delegation chief to convey to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il his wholehearted greetings, wishing them long life and good health.

After stressing that President Kim Il-song is a tested and great man with rich experiences, the Zambian president said that relations between Zambia and the DPRK will favorably develop in the future as in the past.

He stressed that the 10-point reunification program for the great unity of the whole nation, which His Excellency President Kim Il-song declared, fully represents all the Korean people's desire for national reunification.

After saying that he is convinced that Korea will be reunified by means of confederation put forth by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the Zambian president added that the Zambian Government and people will positively support the Korean people's cause for reunification.

### **Zimbabwean President To Visit 'Shortly'**

*SK0805044993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### **UNDP Delegates Arrive for Tumen River Conference**

*SK0805114593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1121 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—A UNDP [United Nations Development Program] delegation led by Krishan G. Singh, assistant administrator and director of the regional bureau for Asia and Pacific, and delegations of China, Mongolia, Russia, Finland, the Euro-Asian Business Consultancy Ltd. and South Korea and a Japanese delegate arrived here to participate in the third meeting of the Program Management Committee of the Tumen River Area Development Program (PMC TRADP) to be held here.

### **Foreign Minister Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting**

*SK0805114493 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1117 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his party left here today to participate in the meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee of Nonaligned Countries for Economic Cooperation in Indonesia.

They were seen off at the airport by first vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indonesian Embassy here Syamsudin Sidabutar and Chinese Ambassador here Zheng Yi.

### **Workers Greet Holiday With Railway Achievements**

*SK1005105993 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—The railway workers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are greeting their holiday (May 11) with achievements in increased transport.

According to Chong Kyu-song, director of the General Planning Department of the Ministry of Railways, the freight turnover plan was topped by some 35,000 tons in recent five days.

The Kaechon General Bureau of Railways is these days topping the daily quotas by an average of 2,000 tons by

well organizing centralized transport of such major items as fertilizer, coal and timber.

The General Bureau of Western Railways is overfulfilling the daily plans through effective organisation and commanding of transportation.

The General Bureaus of Eastern and Northern Railways are surpassing their assignments by far by vigorously conducting the "drive for extra-haulage on schedule without incident to implement the decision of the 18th plenary meeting of the fifth Central Committee of the WPK" and cutting the stoppage time at stations.

The Haeju, Hamhung, and Najin Locomotive Corps and a number of railway stations including Chongjin youth and Kanggye are waging a powerful movement of increased oransport with the resolution to hit the firdt half-year target of freight turnover within this month.

Meanwhile, the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Complex and the June 4 Rolling Stock Complex have boosted the production of electric locomotives and wagons 30 percent over the same period last year to consolidate the material and technical foundations of railway trasportation.

#### Daily Stresses Kim Il-song Unity Guideline

SK0805114193 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1106 GMT 8 May 93

[“Highly Important Guideline for Wide-range Dialogue”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 8 (KCNA)—A NODONG SINMUN article today says the policy of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song that the whole nation should understand, trust and unite with one another through contacts, travels and dialogues is a highly important guideline to open a new chapter of national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

It quotes the great leader President Kim Il-song as saying in the “10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country”:

“8. The whole nation should understand, trust and unite with one another through contacts, travels and dialogues.

“All the obstacles to contacts and travels should be removed and the door be flung open for travels to all without discrimination.

“All the parties, groupings and people of all social standings should be given equal opportunities for dialogue and bilateral and multilateral dialogues be developed.”

The whole nation should join minds and efforts for the common goal of national reunification and, to this end, create an atmosphere of understanding and trust within the nation. And contacts and dialogues should be held through free travels.

The important thing for free travel, contact and wide-range dialogue is to remove all obstacles and fling the door open for travels for all without discrimination.

This necessitates, above all, that the concrete wall of division be demolished and anti-communist, anti-reunification evil laws such as “National Security Law” abolished in South Korea.

The dialogue and contact for unity of the whole nation and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country should not be a monopoly of authorities or a special individual grouping and it should be broad-based dialogue that can reflect the demand and will of the whole nation in a democratic way.

To this end all the parties, groupings and people of all social standings should be given equal opportunities for dialogue and bilateral and multilateral dialogues be developed.

#### Leaders Send Wreaths to Writer's Bier

##### Kim Il-song Sends Wreath

SK0905083393 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a wreath to the bier of the late Comrade Cho Yong-chul.

Comrade Kim Il-song, great leader of our party and people, sent today a wreath to the bier of Comrade Cho Yong-chul, writer who is a Kim Il-song Prize winner, expressing deep condolences at his death.

##### Kim Chong-il Sends Wreath

SK0905083893 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 9 May 93

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il has sent a wreath to the bier of late Comrade Cho Yong-chul.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, sent today a wreath to the bier of Comrade Cho Yong-chul, a writer who is a Kim Il-song Prize winner, expressing deep condolences on his death.

#### KCNA Reviews 8 May Pyongyang Press

SK0805052793 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0507 GMT 8 May 93

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyany, May 8 (KCNA)—Papers here today frontpage a photo-accompanied report that the great leader President Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Sopo chicken plant in Pyongyang.

Papers report that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent messages to foreign heads

of state in reply to their congratulatory messages on his birthday, and carry congratulatory messages to him from foreign party leaders on his 81st birthday.

**NODONG SINMUN** carries news that President Kim Il-song received letters from various organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) hailing and supporting the "10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" advanced by him.

Under the title "Comrade President Kim Il-song is great leader who devotes his whole life to the cause of global independence" the paper reports about functions in different countries to celebrate April 15.

It informs the readers that President Kim Il-song's reminiscences "with the century" was disseminated abroad.

Given in papers is an account of a meeting of working people in Onchon County, South Pyongan Province to thoroughly carry through on-the-spot teachings of President Kim Il-song.

**MINJU CHOSON** carries an article telling that President Kim Il-song led the Korean revolution as a whole to victory centring round the Mt. Paektu secret camp during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Appearing in papers are congratulatory messages to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from foreign party leaders upon his election as chairman of the national defence commission of the DPRK.

Robert G. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, will pay an official goodwill visit to Korea, says the press.

Carried in **NODONG SINMUN** are solidarity letters to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from foreign parties and party leaders supporting the Korean people in their just cause.

The paper reports that Pyongyang declaration "Let us defend and advance socialist cause" was signed by 182 political parties in the WPK hosted a reception for a delegation of the Communist Party-KPML (R) of Sweden, says the daily.

Seen in papers is an article of a reporter of the South Korean magazine MAL regarding the discovery of materials on brutalities of U.S. troops at the POW camp in Koje island, South Korea, during the Korean war (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

A commentary of **NODONG SINMUN** denounces the diabolic slaughter of prisoners of the North side by the U.S. imperialists.

The fact-finding group of the Japan Bar Association investigated into the historical facts of the old Japan's colonial domination over Korea. Korean postage

yoamps won the Asian championship in the competition for "92 postage stamp world cup," according to the press.

The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) made public a press statement Wednesday denouncing the remarks of the South Korean "prime minister" that the "national security law" would not be scrapped unless "a change preceded in the attitude" of the North and the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued an information on the fact that two South Korean students, one man and one woman, leading members of student councils, were found dead recently after reported missing, says the press.

**NODONG SINMUN** in a commentary condemns the present South Korean "regime" for brutally suppressing workers' struggle by mobilizing government power.

The paper explains the eighth part of the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation.

Papers report that delegates of 18 political parties of different countries in the world which participated in the first national congress of the Communist Party of Jordan released a solidarity statement supporting the just struggle of the Korean people.

Dailies in commentaries flail the U.S. defence secretary and the director of the Japan Defence Agency for openly revealing their ambition of military domination over the Asia-Pacific region.

Comrade Jiang Zemin stressed the need to strengthen ideological and political work and the chairman of the African national congress of South Africa called for democracy of the country, says the press.

**NODONG SINMUN** and **MINJU CHOSON** carry articles under the respective titles "Japan's never-to-be-condoned crimes in the Korean war" and "nuclear problem can be solved only through DPRK-U.S. talks".

#### KCNA Reviews 10 May NODONG SINMUN

SK1005061693 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0520 GMT 10 May 93

#### [Review of NODONG SINMUN]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)—**NODONG SINMUN** today gives frontpage prominence to reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent wreaths to the bier of writer Cho Yong-chul, a "Kim Il-song prize" laureate.

Given in the paper is a solidarity message sent to President Kim Il-song by the general secretary and the international secretary of the people's electoral movement of Venezuela in support of the "10-points programme of great unity of the whole nation for reunification of the country" put forward by him.

The paper carries an article by Dr. Mun Pyong-u which says that President Kim Il-song, with warmest love for the nation, has corrected mistakes in writing the history of the Korean nation and made it a history full of pride.

Frontpaged in the paper is a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the participants in the Latin American regional seminar of chuche idea on the building of a new independent society held in Peru.

The paper carries a message to Comrade Kim Chong-il from the secretary general of the unions of forces for the progress of Algeria supporting the statement of the government of the DPRK on its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and a report that he received solidarity messages from various countries in this connection.

Immortal classical works of Comrade Kim Chong-il were reported by foreign mass media, says the paper.

The press reports that Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to war veterans who had set examples in keeping the flowers of revolution in bloom with a loyal heart for the party and the leader and the spirit of devoted service to the motherland and people as they did in the days of war.

The paper comes out with an article titled "To Have Powerful Cells Is Great Pride of Our Party" dedicated to the second anniversary of the publication of the historical work "Let Us Strengthen Party Cells" by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Published in the paper are a joint statement of the Workers' Party of Korea and Belgian Labour Party and a report that talks were held between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party-KPML (R) [expansion unknown] of Sweden.

The economic news columns of the paper include reports about brisk rice transplantation in the rural districts and about achievements and experience in various fields of the national economy.

The paper reports that the Zambian president received a DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation.

The paper informs the readers that the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association published the magazine KOREAN INFORMATION NO. 1 and PYONGYANG NEWS was founded in Japan.

Included in the South Korean news of the paper are reports that the unionists of the Apollo industries in Kyongju continued their strike in defiance of suppression and students rushed into the plaza of the "National Assembly" and staged a demonstration.

The paper runs a commentary titled "Murderers Must Be Punished" in connection with the fact that two leading members of a student council of South Korea were found dead on the sea some 20 days after they were reported missing.

It is reported in the paper that a solidarity meeting was held in Nepal to support the 10-point programme of great unity of the whole nation and the 61st founding anniversary of the heroic Korean People's Army was celebrated in different countries.

Carried in the paper is an article explaining the ninth point of the 10-point programme.

Foreign media published articles supporting the statement of the DPRK Government on its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, reports the paper.

Introduced in the paper are economic achievements of Chinese working people.

The paper carries reports that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called for an honest implementation of the Paris peace agreement, the Syrian president called for comprehensive peace in the Middle East and a co-chairman of the German Communist Party extended support to the socialist system of Cuba.

The paper introduces newly independent Eritrea.

## South Korea

### More on DPRK's Withdrawal From Nuclear Treaty

#### Minister, U.S.'s Perry on Issue

SK1005101993 Seoul YONHAP in English 1011 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States reconfirmed Monday that North Korea's nuclear problem is not over until Seoul and Pyongyang conduct simultaneous inspection on each other.

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and visiting U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense William Perry agreed that the matter will not end with North Korea returning to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and accepting International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s special inspection.

They agreed these are short-term goals, but there remain long-term goals—inter-Korean simultaneous inspection and denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, a Foreign Ministry official said after the meeting.

The official declined to go into details but said Han and Perry primarily covered the United States' reevaluation of its defense strategy and North Korea's nuclear matter.

Perry was quoted as saying that American servicemen will stay in South Korea and that the pullout plan under the East Asia Strategic Initiative (EASI) remains frozen.

They are also said to have discussed effectiveness of the current carrots and sticks policy on North Korea. They discussed effectiveness of economic sanctions on the communist regime in case Pyongyang refuses to return to NPT, the official said.

**Seoul To Push Arms Control Later**

*SK1005030093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0139 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea wants to start arms control talks with North Korea as soon as the nuclear problem is solved to ease tension and promote peace, a government source said Monday.

Solving the problem might not only bring broader economic cooperation with the North, including visits by businessmen and joint ventures, but also help bring substantial progress in arms control, he said.

It is the intention of President Kim Yong-sam to put aside an unnecessary arms race between the two Koreas and to realize arms reduction, peaceful coexistence and economic development, he said, adding that the government was fully prepared for disarmament talks.

The South's military inferiority had impeded efforts to give substance to arms control talks with the North but the gap would be narrowed if the nuclear factor were removed.

In this connection, the government was working on a blueprint for arms control that put top priority on reduction of offensive weapons, establishment of areas for restricted weapons deployment, and maintenance of military strength at equal levels and then reduction of arms on a gradual basis, he said.

So far, the government has taken the comparatively passive attitude of building confidence first and entering into arms control talks, but now it is shifting to an active position because an inter-Korean military balance is expected by the late 1990s and has an incomparable edge over North Korea in economic terms.

He said money saved by slowing the arms race would be used to pay for the unification of Korea.

**DPRK To Attend Meeting on NPT Renewal**

*SK100504093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0019 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] United Nations, May 9 (YONHAP)—The United Nations opens a preparatory meeting for the 1995 conference on the renewal of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] Monday [10 May] with 175 member nations, including North Korea, taking part.

The five-day meeting will discuss the selection of the agenda and the selection of the chairman of the conference. Two or three preparatory meetings will be held before 1995.

North Korea is attracting considerable attention as its ambassador to the United Nations, Pak Kil-yon, is expected to attend the meeting despite its announcement to withdraw from the NPT. North Korea's decision to leave the NPT takes effect June 12.

A diplomatic source said it was difficult to understand why North Korea planned to attend the meeting, but the

move could be taken as an indication that North Korea might be reconsidering its announced decision to leave the NPT.

On the other hand, he said, North Korea might be trying to use the meeting as a propaganda opportunity to explain its position and to sound out the reaction of other member countries.

**U.S. Said To Agree on Base Inspection**

*SK1005024693 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
10 May 93 p 2*

[By correspondent Pae In-chun from Tokyo]

[Text] On 9 May TOKYO SHIMBUN, quoting a Japanese Foreign Ministry source, reported that the United States is likely to accept North Korea's demands for inspecting U.S. military bases in South Korea.

According to TOKYO SHIMBUN, the Japanese Foreign Ministry source said on 8 May that at high-level talks between the United States and North Korea, which will be held soon, the U.S. side is likely to accept North Korea's demands for inspecting U.S. military bases in South Korea. They will ask North Korea to allow inspection of the Yongbyon nuclear waste storage facilities.

The Japanese newspaper stated that if the United States accepts North Korea's demands for inspecting U.S. bases in South Korea, which has been a precondition for its return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, North Korea's position will be driven to the wall because North Korea will not be able to refuse an inspection of the Yongbyon facilities.

**Paper: Kim Chong-il Ordered Production**

*SK0805082393 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
8 May 93 p 3*

[YONHAP/Tokyo]

[Text] Quoting a Hong Kong economic daily, HSIN PAO, Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN on 8 May reported that North Korea's Kim Chong-il instructed relevant authorities to produce nuclear weapons while vehemently denouncing the PRC leadership for establishing ROK-PRC diplomatic relations in August 1992.

SANKEI SHIMBUN reports the HSIN PAO on 7 May said that when the PRC normalized diplomatic relations with the ROK in August 1992, Kim Chong-il strongly criticized the PRC leadership and ordered North Korea's relevant authorities to produce nuclear weapons, saying: "We have nothing to rely on other than producing the atomic bomb."

**DPRK Seeks Data on Imports of Russian Technology**

*SK0805072793 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 May 93 p 2*

[Text] North Korea has very sensitively reacted to recent ROK efforts to import high-tech defense industry-related technology from Russia, including airplane and military technology. North Korea is collecting intelligence on this.

Relevant Russian and ROK businesses on 7 May said that North Korea is collecting intelligence on the ROK's move in order to take specific countermeasures as the ROK is actively contacting possible suppliers to import advanced technology for medium-size airplanes and aviation and high-tech military technology from Russia.

North Korea asked the (Miyashichef) company, which the ROK Aviation Research Center and other ROK domestic businesses are deeply interested in, to provide information on the company's negotiations with the ROK. In addition, North Korea also asked several Russian defense industry businesses in contact with the ROK side to provide similar information.

**Sugar, Liquor Trade Contract Signed With North**

*SK0905050993 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 May 93 p 7*

[Article by correspondent Yi Chi-hun]

[Text] For the first time, North and South Korea promoted trade based on a direct contract, not based on a contract through a third country.

On 8 May, the Ministry of Trade and Industry announced: South Korea's Koryo General Planning and North Korea's Samun General Trade Company signed a contract on trading sugar and soju worth \$300,000, respectively.

Han Chae-sok, director of the trade cooperation department in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, said: This is the first trade based on North-South direct contract, not based on a contract through a third country. However, strictly speaking, the trade is not a direct trade in that the items were shipped to North Korea through a third country.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry revealed: Samsung Co. Ltd. exported \$117,000 worth of nine kinds of raw materials, including cotton fabrics, to North Korea's Unha General Trade Company. In turn, North Korea's Unha General Trade Company processed the raw materials and, thus, exported \$146,000 in 22,000 pairs of trousers to Samsung Co. Ltd.

**Seoul To Compete in Pyongyang's East Asian Games**

*SK0805011993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Shanghai, May 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea will send a delegation to the 1995 East Asian games in Pyongyang. Yi Kang-pyong, honorary secretary-general of the Korean Olympic Committee, said Friday.

"South Korea will send a delegation to the Second East Asian Games," Yi said in an interview with the KYODO news service. "I hope a unified team will be formed between Seoul and Pyongyang in the game."

South Korea sent delegates in South-North unification football game in Pyongyang so there was no reason not to send a team, he said.

Yi was in Shanghai for a meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia.

**Lucky-Goldstar Buys Fatigues From DPRK**

*SK1005095393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0831 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. announced on Monday that it had bought 60,000 pieces of garment from North Korea for 300,000 U.S. dollars.

The trading arm of the Lucky-Goldstar group had supplied fabric and other materials to a North Korean trading firm in February under a processing contract, the announcement said.

The four designs of uniforms and fatigues, shipped from Nampo to Pusan, would be given to employees in June, it added.

**DPRK To Open Joint-Venture Company in Germany**

*SK0805025093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—North Korea's Taesong Trading Co. is poised to set up a joint-venture trading company in Berlin with Picon Consult Co. of Germany, according to industry sources.

The companies have started the procedures, which are expected to take a long time, the sources said Saturday.

North Korea has set up joint-venture companies with China, Russia and Japan with the help of Chochongnyon (the Pro-Pyongyang Federation of Korean Residents in Japan), but this will be a first in a Western country.

Taesong has two employees in Berlin to import used trucks and machinery, and cheap textile goods, but because Pyongyang and Bonn lack diplomatic ties they cannot stay long and have difficulties doing business, the sources said.

A negative image of the communist country in Germany had worked against independent business activity and led Taesong to consider a joint venture instead, they said.

Trade with Germany rose 15 percent in 1991 and 1992 despite poor performance with other countries. North Korea, emboldened by the figures, held an investment seminar in Dusseldorf early this year to bolster its economic ties with Germany.

North Korea has high hopes because it has more than 3,000 German speakers from the days of its diplomatic ties with East Germany, the sources said.

## 2,000 DPRK 'Propaganda' Letters Arrive in Seoul

*SK0805064293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—Around 2,000 letters containing North Korean propaganda on a 10-point program for national reunification recently adopted by North Korea's parliament reached South Korea via international mail on Saturday.

The government would decide whether to deliver the letters to the addressees, who include government and political leaders, after a close examination of their contents, a spokesman said.

About 50 letters signed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, are addressed to government and political leaders and appeal for support for the 10-point program.

"The 10-point program, which President Kim Il-song personally drafted for a grand national unity, is the best guideline that will lead the nation to get over the difficulties blocking the road to reunification," the 50 letters were quoted as saying.

Other letters, sent in the name of the Korea Religionists Council, are addressed to religious leaders in South Korea and agitate for anti-government movements.

"We appeal to all religious organizations and their members in South Korea for raising their voice against the South Korean authorities' foreign-dependent policy, for the pullout of U.S. troops from South Korea and the permanent suspension of the South Korea-U.S. military exercise, and against the U.S. nuclear umbrella," these letters say.

Still other letters, sent in the names of the pan-national coalition for democracy and unification and the alliance of youths and students for democracy and unification, are addressed to dissidents and student activists.

They urge the launching by August 15 "a struggle to accomplish the 10-point program" and the creation of movements to abolish "the legacies of the militarist-fascist regime" such as the national security law, the Agency for National Security Planning and the defense security command, and call for the release of "political prisoners."

Among others, North Korean letters are addressed to Prime Minister Hwang In-song, Deputy prime minister and National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang, chief presidential secretary Pak Kwan-yong, ruling party executive chairman Kim Chong-pil, opposition party chairman Yi Ki-tae, Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, Korea University President Kim Hui-chip, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Korean national Red Cross President Kang Yong-hun.

## Former U.S. Officials To Visit Seoul 11-13 May

*SK0805065393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—A team of American policy researchers including former defense secretary Dick Cheney and former ambassadors James Lilley and Jean Kirkpatrick will visit Seoul May 11-13, officials said Saturday.

The high-profile figures from AEI [American Enterprise Institute] will meet with President Kim Yong-sam, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae for talks on situations around the Korean peninsula and on South Korea-U.S. relations, officials said.

AEI, a policy research institute covering politics, economics, diplomacy and national security, groups some 50 well-known scholars and ex-government officials such as former state secretary Henry Kissinger.

The visitors come at the invitation of the Korea Foundation, an umbrella group under the Foreign Ministry.

## New Zealand Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

*SK0905131293 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1220 GMT 9 May 93*

[By correspondent Kim Chin-su]

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger arrived in the ROK today, the second visit since Muldoon's visit in 1981.

Prime Minister Bolger assumed office in 1990. He will hold summit talks with President Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae [presidential office] tomorrow and discuss with him ways to strengthen cooperative relations among Asian-Pacific countries and other matters of mutual concern.

Prime Minister Bolger will also pay a courtesy call on ROK Prime Minister Hwang In-song. They will sign an aviation agreement on civil airlines' regular services between the two countries.

Prime Minister Bolger will also meet with Trade and Industry Minister Kim Chol-su and heads of the four major ROK economic organizations and discuss with them how to promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

The visit by Prime Minister Bolger is expected to further consolidate relations between the two countries, given the fact that New Zealand, a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, has persistently expressed a hard-line position on the North Korean nuclear issue and supported the ROK's views in the international community.

**Countries Agree on Nuclear Efforts**

*SK1005110393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1016 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam and visiting New Zealand Prime Minister James Bolger shared the view on Monday that world countries should join in efforts to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue.

At their summit meeting held at Chongwadae [presidential residence], the two leaders agreed that their countries, both as Asia-Pacific nations, would closely cooperate in many areas, especially through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) system.

Chong Chong-uk, senior Chongwadae secretary for Foreign Affairs and National Security, said that during the meeting, President Kim asked Prime Minister Bolger for his continued support over the North Korean nuclear question, and Bolger promised his country would actively take part in international efforts to get the nuclear question resolved.

Prime Minister Bolger, in particular, said that during his upcoming visit to Beijing, he would convey President Kim's view over the nuclear issue to the Chinese leadership, Chong said.

The New Zealand premier invited President and Mrs. Kim to visit New Zealand and President Kim said he would visit the Oceanian country at an appropriate time, Chong said.

Bolger, who flew into Seoul on Sunday for a four-day official visit, attended a luncheon hosted by the heads of four major economic organizations Monday noon.

In the afternoon, Bolger called on Prime Minister Hwang In-song at his office to exchange opinions on matters of common interest.

**Seoul To End Restrictions on Russian Exchanges**

*SK1005034193 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea has decided to completely abolish restrictions on all exchanges, travel, investment and cooperation with Russia this month, an informed government source said on Monday.

Currently, exchanges with Russia, China, Cuba, Laos and Cambodia are restricted, but the government will drop Russia from the list by revising the guidelines on

exchanges and cooperation with northern countries before the end of May, he said.

No government permission will then be needed to travel in Russia for over 90 days or to invest over 10 million U.S. dollars in Russia.

The source, who works in the prime minister's office, said that the government had been looking at removing China and Russia from the list since the normalization of ties with them, but decided to keep China on the list for now.

Russia has expressed friendly positions on international issues related to the Korean peninsula since the normalization of ties. If the restrictions are abolished, exchanges and cooperation between Seoul and Moscow will expand, the official said.

But if the restrictions with China are abolished, travel and investment in China are expected to increase but we do not expect corresponding effects from China, so we decided to keep China a 'specific country.'

If China is excluded from the special countries, we cannot prevent low-paid workers from coming here. But when conditions mature, we shall exclude China from the list too, he said.

**Philippines President To Visit Seoul 23-26 May**

*SK0805021393 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT  
8 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—Philippine President Fidel Ramos will make an official visit to Seoul on May 23-26 at the invitation of Korean President Kim Yong-sam, a presidential spokesman announced Saturday.

The two are expected to discuss means of stepping up bilateral friendly ties and current regional affairs, among other issues of mutual interest.

Ramos, a participant in the Korean war (1950-53) and the first Philippine head of state to visit Korea, will meet with business leaders during his stay.

He is scheduled to make a speech at the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) summit forum on May 24.

The Ramos-Kim meeting was anticipated to further develop relations between Korea and the Philippines, the spokesman said.

**'Sources': Intelligence Agency Deputy Resigns**

*SK0705234593 Seoul YONHAP in English 2331 GMT  
7 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—Kim Chung-won, second deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] in charge of overseas affairs, has tendered his resignation for personal reasons, government sources said Saturday.

**Yi Pyong-ho, minister at the Korean embassy in Washington, is to be appointed Saturday to replace Kim, the sources said.**

The sources said Kim has decided to resign because the Korean press has been critical of his personal activities in the past that included the cooperation in the United States with the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and failure to serve in the Korean Army.

Kim, an attorney in the United States, has also come under criticism for acquiring an American citizenship and his marriage to an American woman. He returned to South Korea in 1986, divorced in 1987 and reclaimed a Korean citizenship in 1988.

#### **Washington-Based Diplomat Fills Post**

*SK1005053093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0506 GMT  
8 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—The government accepted the resignation of Kim Chong-won as deputy director of the Agency for National Security Planning Saturday and replaced him with Yi Pyung-ho, minister at the Korean embassy in Washington.

Kim's resignation attracted unusual interest since it not only resulted from his personal background but also because it involves the important NSP post which controls overseas intelligence gathering activities.

The job, therefore, requires "a high degree of patriotism" in the man who holds it.

No one can measure the degree of patriotism in a man. Yet many observers, especially the Korean press, have been questioning the outgoing NSP official's fidelity and dedication to his country because of his past ever since he took up the post 65 days ago.

Kim went to the United States as a national scholarship student in 1955 after graduating from Kyonggi high school in Seoul. He thus avoided the obligation to serve in the army, a duty for all Korean young men.

Kim graduated from the law school at Columbia university in New York, received a Ph.D. in law from Harvard University, and another Ph.D. in international politics from Johns Hopkins University.

He allegedly cooperated with the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA). He also obtained American citizenship and married an American citizen.

Kim, who was a practicing attorney, once worked as an analyst on Asian defense policy at the U.S. Department of Defense before setting up a law firm with his wife.

Kim denied some press reports on his background or pleaded extenuating circumstances.

These facts, nevertheless, have served to fuel suspicion and criticism since he came back to South Korea in

1986, divorced his wife and reclaimed Korean citizenship. He also attracted public attention because his brother, Chang-won, is married to President Kim's youngest sister, Kim Tu-ak.

Compared with his predecessor, incoming deputy director Yi Pyung-ho is viewed as an impeccable patriot.

Born in Seoul, Yi is a graduate of the Korea military academy (19th graduating class). He has a master's degree in security from Georgetown University in Maryland and has worked at the NSP from 1970. He was director general of the international department of the agency.

#### **Hanahoe Members Transferred From Key Army Posts**

*SK1005092793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0752 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—Members of a controversial private club of Army officers known as Hanahoe will be subject to special personnel management, the Army said Monday, officially recognizing the existence of this group of Korean Military Academy graduates for the first time.

Eight colonels belonging to Hanahoe have been transferred from key posts at the Defense Ministry and other units in the capital area to infantry divisions and five lieutenant colonels of the group now serving in the capital area will be transferred to other posts shortly, a spokesman said.

No disciplinary action would be taken against them, however, because there is no concrete evidence to prove their violation of Army rules banning unauthorized group activity, he added.

Instead, the Army has decided to strengthen its rules to prevent the appearance of other such private groups.

The controversy over Hanahoe surfaced again recently when Col. Paek Song-to, a graduate of the Korean Military Academy, distributed leaflets containing the list of 142 officers claimed to be Hanahoe members.

Of all suspected Hanahoe members named in the list, 132 officers, excluding those who have already retired from active service, were investigated. The Army found 105, 43 of them general-grade officers, proved to be members of the club as had been claimed by Col. Paek, the spokesman said.

Paek will be referred to the Army's central disciplinary committee for distributing unauthorized leaflets, the spokesman said.

Most Hanahoe members joined the group when they were promoted from captain to major at the recommendation of a senior officer one or two classes ahead in the Korean Military Academy.

Most were picked from those assigned to the Capital Defense Command, the Defense Security Command and other units in the capital area, according to the spokesman.

Although the group has restrained itself from conducting open group activity since 1980, its members are believed to have maintained their solidarity through covert activity, he said.

Until 1988, they seem to have met two to three times a year by class of the military academy, with those at the Capital Defense Command presiding over the meetings, the spokesman said.

#### Ministry Announces Pending Release of Officers

SK0805124493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT  
8 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 8 (YONHAP)—The 13 Navy and Air Force Officers who took bribes for promotion will not be prosecuted and will be released around Sunday, the Defense Ministry announced Saturday.

The announcement, taken as an official end to the investigation on military corruption, was made immediately after Defense Minister Kwon Yong-hae met with President Kim Yong-sam in the morning.

Officials said the Ministry decided against the prosecution because the involved officers had served the military for more than 30 years. If prosecuted, they will be subjected to "harsh" punishments such as demotion and made ineligible to retirement fund, the officials said.

The money-for-promotion scandal upheaved the nation where the military went untouched for decades. Three presidents before Kim Yong-sam were military-bred.

#### Military Arrests Commodore on Graft Charges

SK0705115593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1036 GMT  
7 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—Military investigation authorities on Friday arrested Commodore Yi Yon-kun on charges of graft and held him at the naval headquarters stockade.

Yi is on the suspicion of giving 17 million won to then Chief of Naval Operations Kim Chong-ho in October 1990 with the request that he be given the duty of the head of the personnel office of the naval headquarters.

Commodore Yi was summoned home early this month from the United Kingdom where he was undergoing a training course and had since been investigated by the Navy Personnel Irregularities Committee.

Yi's arrest brings to eight the number of senior Navy officers placed under arrest in connection with naval personnel irregularities.

#### Ministry Reduces Training Period for Reservists

SK1005033993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0307 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry has decided to reduce the compulsory training of general homeland reservists from six years to five years after they are discharged from active duty.

Annual training will be reduced from 16 hours to eight hours to lessen the inconvenience to reservists and to reduce the burden on the military units tasked with their training.

With the change in regulations on homeland reserve forces, an the number of general reservists will be reduced from 1,140,000 to 780,000.

The ministry's decision was reported to the National Assembly Sunday as a plan for improving reservist management.

#### NSP Plans 'Overhauling' Employee Reshuffle

SK1005031593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0213 GMT  
10 May 93

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) is expected to carry out an overhauling reshuffle of more than 100 employees sometime next month, agency sources said Monday.

The reshuffle, as a follow-up to last Saturday's replacement of the deputy director in charge of overseas intelligence gathering, will primarily affect those assigned to posts abroad, according to the sources.

The NSP had already restructured its organization on March 30, after announcing that it would stop political surveillance and interference.

The next reshuffle will rule out any appointment made by outside interference and replace the overseas team with experts in gathering industrial information and with economic and political analysts, the sources said.

The NSP has been steadily reforming its organization, personnel management and mentality since the start of the new government, said one source. There will be a massive reshuffle next month by the newly installed personnel committee.

The reshuffle from the organization restructuring will be finished once overseas postings are rearranged next month, he said.

#### Death Rate From Liver Cancer World's Highest

SK1005044393 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 9 May 93 p 3

[By staff correspondent Pak Kun-pyo]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The statistics show that Korea has the highest death rate from liver cancer in the world. Nearly 24 out of 100,000 Koreans died of liver

cancer in 1991, the highest rate in the world, followed by Hong Kong (19) and Japan (15).

#### What makes Korea top the world list?

One reason is the number of people infected with hepatitis B in Korea is higher than in other countries.

"More than 60 percent of liver cancer cases develop from hepatitis B," says Kim Chong-yong, a professor of medicine at Seoul National University.

According to a ministry report, about 10 percent of all South Koreans are infected with hepatitis B, higher than 8 percent in Taiwan, 1.5 percent in Japan and 0.2 percent in Western countries.

"The higher infection rate of hepatitis B is attributable to our unsanitary living conditions," says Kwon Chun-uk, a ministry official. "In particular, most people exchange liquor glasses while drinking which is bound to spread hepatitis B," said Kwon who is a medical doctor.

"Hepatitis B is spread by contaminated blood, sexual contact or spit, as is the AIDS virus," says Chong In-ku, a Seoul hospital physician. "Hepatitis B is not spread by casual contact, such as handshakes or hugs. Nor can the disease be caught from public toilets, swimming pools or bath houses."

Another factor causing liver cancer is hepatitis C.

"About 20 percent of liver cancer patients progress from hepatitis C," Prof. Kim says. "The infection rate of hepatitis C in Korea, however, is lower than in other countries. About 2 percent of Koreans are infected with hepatitis C, compared with 20 percent in Japan and other advanced countries."

"People infected with hepatitis B or C can easily become liver cancer patients if they drink or smoke too much," says M.D. Kwon. "Heavy smoking or drinking is very harmful to the human liver. Koreans drink too much and smoke too heavily."

According to the Office of National Tax Administration, Koreans drink 46 bottles (360 ml per bottle) of soju and 56 bottles (640 ml per bottle) of beer a person last year.

In addition, 73 percent of Korean men over 20 are smokers, higher than 60 percent in Japan and 38 percent in the United States, according to a survey conducted by the Health Ministry.

Furthermore, Koreans consumed 110 packs of cigarettes each last year, ranking third in the world, after Japan (127 packs) and Switzerland (118 packs), according to the Finance Ministry.

"To reduce deaths from liver cancer, hepatitis B must be brought under control," says Kwon. "To expand the immunized population against hepatitis B, the government will give free vaccination to every newborn."

"It is very difficult to treat those infected with hepatitis B," says Dr. Chong. "Every effort needs to be made to prevent people from being infected with the disease."

"The ministry will strengthen its campaign, stressing that drinking or smoking will hurt the liver," says a ministry spokesman. "To protect nonsmokers, the ministry will gradually enlarge nonsmoking areas at public facilities.

"The ministry efforts are expected to drive the level of those infected with hepatitis B down to that of advanced countries in the next 30 years," says the ministry spokesman.

#### Exports Grow 7.2% During First Quarter

*SK1005071793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Seoul, May 10 (YONHAP)—Exports grew 7.2 percent in the first four months over a year earlier on the Japanese yen's strength, the economic recovery in the United States and booming economies in other Asian developing countries, according to a report submitted to the National Assembly on Monday by the Economic Planning Board.

It compares with 6.6 percent in the same period last year.

The report said first-quarter exports of light industrial goods dropped 5.6 percent, compared with a 4.4-percent rise last year, and exports by the heavy and chemical industries rose 15.5 percent, off from 15.7 percent.

Automobile exports rose 109.6 percent (compared with last year's 2.7 percent), steel, 37.1 percent (8.9 percent), machinery, 24.4 percent (11.9 percent) and electronics, 12 percent (7.3 percent).

Investment had not fully recovered, it said, but some leading indexes are showing a rising trend, the report said.

In January-April, retail prices shot up 3.3 percent, which compares with 3 percent last year.

The rate of default on bills was 0.11 percent in January and February and 0.13 percent in March.

The number of bankruptcies was 677 in January, 751 in February and 898 in March. On the other hand, 771 companies were established in January, 1,029 in February and 1,037 in March.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Minister Lauds Clinton's 'Proposal' To Arm Bosnians**

*BK0805091893 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Malaysia welcomes the proposal of U.S. President Bill Clinton to supply arms to Bosnian Muslims for them to defend themselves from Serbian attacks. Minister of Foreign Affairs Datuk Abdullah Badawi said this when asked by reporters to comment on the U.S. President's recent statement. He said more drastic action is definitely necessary to make the Serbians listen to the world calls for peace [words indistinct]. He stressed that the need to lift the embargo has become more pressing as the parliament of Bosnian Serbs had rejected the peace plan signed by their leader. [passage indistinct]

**Government To Keep Troops in Cambodia**

*BK1005081093 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0417 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 10 (BERNAMA)—Malaysia will not recall its 1,100-strong security personnel in Cambodia now so as not to hamper that country's rehabilitation process, Defence Minister Najib Razak said Sunday.

He acknowledged that the situation in Cambodia was getting risky, more so with the first general election scheduled for the end of this month being called off.

However, the situation is under control. We should be prepared to shoulder a heavier burden and have a strong will to restore peace in Cambodia, he told reporters here.

Najib hoped that other countries which deployed troops as part of the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force there would not act unilaterally by deciding to pull out.

He was commenting on reports that the Japanese Government was seriously considering recalling its troops from Cambodia following the rise in violence in the country and increasing internal pressure to make the move.

Najib said it was up to Japan take the action.

But I hope that other countries would not act by themselves, he said.

Malaysia, he said, was strongly committed to ensure the UN peace mission in Cambodia succeeded.

We can't adopt a negative stand which can lead to the failure of the peace process and return Cambodia to becoming a war theatre, he said.

**Mahathir Supports Japan, Germany's Entry Into UNSC**

*BK0705140993 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Malaysia supports the proposal for Japan and Germany to become permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, UNSC. However, Malaysia has urged the United Nations to consider the need to include developing nations as members of UNSC.

Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said the developing nations' participation in the UNSC would further enable the organization to play a more effective and just role instead of being one-sided. He was speaking at a news conference in Shah Alam today.

**RM15-Million Palm Oil Credit Extended to Iraq**

*BK0805092693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0730 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 8 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Malaysia has agreed to give an RM [Malaysian ringgit] 15-million (about U.S.\$6-million) palm oil credit facility to Iraq. Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ahmad Kamil Jaafar said Saturday.

Bank Negara [Central Bank] would discuss later on the mode of repayment by Iraq but no time frame has been set for it, he told a news conference at the Foreign Ministry here.

Previously Iraqi companies bought Malaysian palm oil in term cash but they no longer could do so because of the economic sanction imposed by the United Nations against Iraq following the Gulf war, he said.

Speaking after receiving his Iraqi counterpart, Saad Abdul Majeed al-Faizal [name as received] at his office, Ahmad Kamil said Malaysia's assistance to Iraq was approved by the UN Security Council.

Iran was the first palm oil consuming country to be offered credit facilities under Malaysia's revived U.S.\$500 million (U.S.\$1:RM2.57) palm oil credit payment arrangement (POCPA).

That country was given a U.S.\$50-million facility (RM128.5 million) under a two-year credit arrangement.

Malaysia also agreed to provide medical supplies worth RM250,000 and food to help the Iraqis.

The medical supplies would be sent to Iraq next Thursday.

We want to help Iraq which is facing shortage of food and edible oil, Ahmad Kamil said.

He said Iraq offered 15 university seats and scholarships to Malaysian students and requested a similar number of seats in Malaysian universities for Iraqi students.

Saad is here on a five-day official visit to reciprocate Ahmad Kamil's visit to Iraq late last year.

**Iranian Foreign Minister Meets Mahathir**

*LD0905180393 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT  
9 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 9, IRNA—Malaysian Prime Minister bin Mohamed Mahathir today expressed his country's desire to expand relations with Iran. He said after his recent visit to Iran he had urged Malaysian authorities to make efforts to implement mutual agreements.

He made the remarks in a meeting with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati here. The two also hoped that Kuala Lumpur and Isfahan (in Central Iran) would be declared as sister cities soon.

He said Malaysia would like to have buildings with traditional Islamic architecture similar to those in Isfahan, and called on Isfahani artists to help construction of such buildings in the Malaysian capital.

Mahathir underlined the need for mutual cooperation in various areas including handicraft, and hoped that private sectors would establish a joint airline between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Velayati reviewed the agreements reached by the two countries during the recent visit of Prime Minister Mahathir to Iran, with his Malaysian counterpart Abdullah Bin Haji Ahmad Badawi in another meeting here today.

Velayati explained Iran's long record and experience in the area of laying gas pipelines, and expressed the Islamic republic's readiness to cooperate in related projects with Malaysia.

The two sides also decided to exchange expert delegations to follow up the mutual agreements and prepare them for finalization before the convention of their joint economic commission meet.

The Iranian foreign minister arrived here on his way to the Indonesian island of Bali, where he is to participate in the second foreign ministerial meeting of the Standing Economic Cooperation Committee of the non-aligned countries.

**Iran To Sign Trade Agreements**

*BK1005082693 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
0434 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 10 (OANA—BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Iran will soon sign three agreements covering palm oil, Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Sunday [9 May].

The first agreement would be on the provision of a U.S. \$50 million credit from Bank Negara (Central Bank) to Iran for the purchase of palm oil, he said.

The second agreement would cover the construction of a palm oil depot in Tehran and the third agreement would be for the purchase of palm from the Felda marketing authority (Felma), the marketing body of the Federal Land Development Authority (Felda).

Malaysia and Iran decided to sign the agreements during talks between Abdullah Badawi and visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati Sunday.

The discussions were a follow-up to that held during Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's visit to Iran last month, Abdullah Badawi told a news conference.

He said an official Iranian delegation would be invited to Malaysia for the signing of the agreements.

He said the palm oil depot, which can store 100,000 tonnes of palm oil, would be built jointly by the two countries.

Abdullah said Malaysia and Iran would also hold talks on making Kuala Lumpur the twin city of Isfahan, a town about two hours drive from Tehran.

The governor and mayor of Isfahan will come here for the talks with Kuala Lumpur Datuk Bandar [Mayor] Dr. Mazlan Ahmad, he said.

He said Iran had also agreed to review the bilateral payments agreement in efforts to upgrade trade links between the countries.

Dr. Velayati arrived here Saturday [8 May] for a two-day visit.

On the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dr. Velayati claimed that the United Nations Security Council was practising double standards as it delayed action against Serbia which was committing atrocities against the Muslims in Bosnia.

He said the council had failed to implement the wishes of Muslim UN members.

Dr. Velayati leaves for Indonesia Monday to attend the three-day ministerial level meeting of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) beginning in Bali on Tuesday.

**Singapore****Ministry Urges Nationals in Cambodia To Register**

*BK0805143093 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has advised all Singaporeans in Cambodia to register with the ministry here. It says the next-of-kin and employers of Singaporeans who are in Cambodia could register on their behalf.

The process (?that) the ministry wants to establish the whereabouts of Singaporeans in Cambodia as a normal procedure, since we do not have a registration or representative office there. [sentence as heard] Those who wish to register may contact the ministry at 3305816 or 3305817 or at 3305795 after office hours. The numbers again—at 3305816 or 3305817 or 3305795.

### Cambodia

#### **Khmer Rouge Denies Blowing Up Train in Battambang**

*BK0805021093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 93*

[“Denial” by the PDK spokesman concerning UNTAC Spokesman Eric Falt’s accusation that the PDK blew up a passenger train—dated 7 May; read by announcer]

[Text] I. On 5 May, Eric Falt, spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], charged that Democratic Kampuchea [DK] had blown up a passenger train in an area some 30 kilometers from Battambang town.

The Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] spokesman categorically rejects the accusation which was motivated by political ill and hurled by UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt.

II. UNTAC now automatically accuses the PDK whenever something happens. Eric Falt repeats the words thief, stop thief as regularly as he breathes.

III. The PDK, like the Cambodian nation and people, absolutely wants Cambodia to regain peace, independence, and national reconciliation, thereby allowing the Cambodian people to earn their living in safety. The Paris Accord clearly stipulates this objective. This is why the DK yearns for the correct, scrupulous, and full implementation of the Paris accord. The DK has strived to execute the Paris Accord by performing all kinds of activities to press for the correct, meticulous, and comprehensive implementation of the Paris Accord.

Mainly, the Paris Accord has clearly stipulated that:

A. The withdrawal of all categories of the Yuon [pejorative term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces from Cambodia and their nonreturn should be verified.

B. The Supreme National Council [SNC] is the unique legitimate organ and source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

However, the two key provisions of the Paris Accord have not been implemented, thus allowing the Yuon aggressors to further their occupation of Cambodia. Both old and new Yuon forces now number nearly 3 million. As for the Yuon lackey puppets, they continue to be able to stir up a cloudburst in Cambodia. They are carrying out military operations against the Cambodian National Resistance Forces [CNRF], especially the DK. They are instigating politically motivated terrorist acts to massacre the Cambodian people and members of other political parties at will. They have also gone so far as to kill UNTAC personnel in order to put the blame on the DK.

At present, Cambodia’s major, basic, and crucial problem is that the nearly 3 million Yuon are invading, occupying, and swallowing the country, nothing else.

IV. The nonimplementation as well as the sabotage of the Paris Accord constitutes the destruction of Cambodia’s peace and independence, thereby causing the situation to become as serious and dark as it is at present. This was clearly confirmed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman.

This is the root cause of the currently dark situation. However, UNTAC [words indistinct] refuses to exert its control. On the contrary, [words indistinct] blames the DK according to the unscrupulous policy of the alliances inside and outside UNTAC for the purpose of eliminating the DK. The alliances’ unscrupulous policy can solve nothing. On the contrary, it will make UNTAC and its alliances become more ensnared because the unscrupulous policy constitutes collusion with the Yuon aggressors and their lackey puppets, giving them a free hand to further carry out military activities against the CNRF, especially the DK, and to continue terrorist acts to destroy the Cambodian nation and people as well as to discredit the honest UNTAC staff members.

V. The Cambodian nation and people as well as the world public are all well aware of the activities conducted by the Yuon aggressors and their lackey puppets to do away with the Cambodian nation and people and UNTAC’s unscrupulous policy aimed at eliminating the Cambodian nation and people. Also, most UNTAC staff, in particular those from the Third World countries, have already seen the ugly face of the UNTAC chieftains.

The Cambodian nation and people as well as the overwhelming majority of the world public are clearly of the view that in such a situation, the only way to solve the problem is according to the plan of national reconciliation put forth by SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk on 1 March.

[Dated] 7 May

[Signed] PDK spokesman

#### **Khmer Rouge Said ‘Poised for a Major Assault’**

*BK0805120193 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 May 93 pp A1, A2*

[Text] Khmer Rouge guerrillas are poised for a major assault on government-controlled towns in northwestern Cambodia, a senior guerrilla officer said yesterday.

Khmer Rouge reinforcements are approaching Sisophon Battambang and Siem Reap and are poised to attack, said the officer, who asked not to be named.

“I think the attack on the Vietnamese and their puppets will take place in the next few days,” he said, referring to the current Phnom Penh government formed by the Vietnamese who occupied Cambodia from 1979-1989.

The Khmer Rouge also denied yesterday its troops attacked United Nations peacekeepers. It said the UN had become a hostage to the Phnom Penh administration and had lost control of Cambodia.

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**FBIS-EAS-93-088**  
10 May 1993

**Khmer Rouge spokesman Mak Ben said allegations by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and the three other members of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) that the Khmer Rouge was responsible for attacks against UNTAC personnel were "slanderous and motivated by ill-political intention".**

"It is crystal-clear to all that the Vietnamese aggressors have been continuing their war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia," he told a press conference in the Khmer Rouge-controlled district of Phnom Malai.

He said the Paris peace accords had failed to bring an end to Vietnamese aggression and proved unable to bring about peace and national reconciliation. He also asserted that there had still been no verification of the withdrawal of Vieblame forces from Cambodia.

He said the SNC had been denied its role as the "unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia" during the transitional period.

The failure of the Paris peace agreement had resulted in continuing attacks by the Vietnamese against the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance through acts of political terrorism, killing and intimidation, Mak Ben said.

He said under these conditions the scheduled May 23-27 elections would only encourage the Vietnamese to commit more political crimes and further attacks on Cambodian people and UNTAC personnel because they knew the Khmer Rouge would be automatically blamed.

The Khmer Rouge believed the elections would not allow the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination, but would instead give a cover of legality for the Vietnamese-installed regime to occupy Cambodia.

Mak Ben said there were already about 2.5 million Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia and more were flowing in. They would outnumber the Cambodian people within a couple of years, he said.

"All in all, these elections amount to the sale of Cambodia to Vietnam with the blessing of the UN," Mak Ben said.

He described the recent attack on Siem Reap, in northwest Cambodia, as an uprising of Khmer soldiers, civil servants and the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese.

"The Vietnamese aggressors had committed multiple crimes against the Cambodian people and they could not bear it any more," he said.

Mak Ben said the Khmer Rouge will give full support to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's plan for national reconciliation in Cambodia if all aspects of the Paris peace accords are met.

He said Khieu Samphan, the faction's nominal leader, had informed Sihanouk that he was ready to participate in any meeting convened under the prince's chairmanship to discuss the plan.

The Khmer Rouge did not participate in this week's informal SNC meeting in Beijing because it was organized by the UNTAC "whose authorities have failed to enforce the terms of the Paris accords and have become the hostage of the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppet regime", Mak Ben said.

UNTAC has blamed the Maoist guerrilla faction for two attacks on peacekeepers on Tuesday and one on Wednesday.

### 'Latest News' on Khmer Rouge Offensive

*BK0805140793 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 May 93*

[“Latest news from the forefront in Preah Vihear Province”]

[Text] From 5 May to date, hundreds of Khmer Rouge terrorist bandits from (?1001 front) supported by infantry forces have launched a large-scale offensive in the areas of Kulen, Chey Sen, and Choam Khsan Districts, the base of the 19th Regiment, and the base of UNTAC's [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] Bangladeshi forces in Preah Vihear Province.

After losing the position of the 19th Regiment and that of Choam Khsan District town, our State of Cambodia's forces exercised their right to self-defense and seized back the two positions and restored stable situation there.

Our losses were (?two schools) and 10 houses burned down. The enemy losses: three of the enemy killed on the spot and some others killed or wounded and then carried away by their colleagues. We seized a (B-68), an AK and [words indistinct].

### Khmer Rouge Denies Kompong Speu Attack on UNTAC

*BK0905025093 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 May 93*

[“Rejection” by the PDK spokesman of UNTAC Spokesman Eric Falt's accusation that the PDK attacked an UNTAC office in Kompong Speu Province; dated 8 May—read by announcer]

[Text] I. On 7 May, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman Eric Falt charged that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] had attacked an UNTAC office in Kompong Speu Province.

II. The PDK spokesman categorically rejects the accusation made with ill political intention by Eric Falt.

III. The PDK has endorsed and meticulously implemented the Paris accord since the beginning because we are of the view that the accord's essence and objective are in conformity with the Cambodian people's struggle, and because the goal of the accord is to restore peace, independence, and national reconciliation to Cambodia. The PDK has all the time repeated its demand, at meetings of the Supreme National Council [SNC] and in discussions with UNTAC chief Akashi and UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, for the correct and comprehensive implementation of the Paris Accord, especially the following key and fundamental provisions:

A. The withdrawal of all categories of Yuon [pejorative term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces from Cambodia and their nonreturn in whatever form must be verified.

B. A national reconciliation among the four Cambodian factions must be achieved with the establishment of the SNC, which is the sole legitimate organization and source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

C. The five key ministries must be placed under UNTAC control.

As a matter of fact, 17 months have passed since the signing of the Paris Accord on 23 October 1991, but no key provision of the accord has been implemented. This has caused the Cambodian problem to remain unresolved. The Yuon have continued their war of invasion and occupation of Cambodia. The Yuon aggressor forces and the Yuon puppets have further terrorized the Cambodian people and attacked the Cambodian National Resistance Forces [CNRF], specifically Democratic Kampuchea [DK]. Along with this, the Yuon and their puppets also have continued to instigate terrorism all over the country and to intensify their politically motivated crimes and terrorist acts to massacre the Cambodian people and destroy various political parties. Moreover, the Hanoi Yuon invaders also have ceaselessly pumped millions of their fellow countrymen into Cambodia. Yuon settlers in Cambodia now number nearly 3 million. At present, the influx of the Yuon into Cambodia for the purpose of swallowing the country is the greatest danger to the survival of the Cambodian nation and people. The Yuon invasion of Cambodia by war and settlement is the only major and basic problem, nothing else. Nothing else can be resolved if the issue of the Yuon invasion of Cambodia cannot be worked out.

IV. UNTAC's nonimplementation of the Paris Accord constitutes collusion with the Yuon aggressors and the Yuon lackey puppets to destroy the Cambodian nation and people.

V. In respect of the abovementioned events, those attacking the UNTAC office in Kompong Speu and other areas are none other than the Yuon and their lackey puppets. They attacked UNTAC, then put the blame on the PDK. Then members of their alliances automatically and clamorously repeated the accusation through their propaganda machines.

Nevertheless, judging their crimes of invading Cambodia for 13 to 14 years, their refusal to execute the Paris Accord, and their conspiracy to do away with the Cambodian nation and people, those offenses constitute the greatest crimes on the Cambodian nation and people and Cambodia's history.

8 May  
[Signed] PDK spokesman

#### Pakistani Peacekeepers Kill Attacking Khmer Rouge

*BK0905060093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0545 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] PHNOM PENH, May 9 (AFP)—Pakistani troops serving with UN peacekeeping forces in northern Cambodia fired at attacking Khmer Rouge guerrillas and killed two, UN officials said Sunday.

Meanwhile in the northwest Cambodian zone nominally controlled by FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], military forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk attacked their former allies the Khmer Rouge on Saturday, one UN official said.

The Khmer Rouge have gradually taken over the FUNCINPEC zone in recent months, along with the adjacent one belonging to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPFL). The attack was seen as a retaliation for the encroachment into the factions' territory.

"They also want to distance themselves from the accusation they're cooperating with the Khmer Rouge," the official said, declining to give any casualty figures or territory gains in the attack.

The FUNCINPEC soldiers apparently captured one Khmer Rouge commander for a short time, he said. The capture could not immediately be confirmed.

In the northern Cambodia attack also on Saturday, the Khmer Rouge had lobbed artillery shells into the district capital of Choam Khsan near the border with Thailand during fighting with Phnom Penh government forces, UN spokesman Eric Falt said.

A Pakistani soldier was slightly injured, he said, and first reports indicated two Khmer Rouge had been killed when the Pakistanis returned fire. Falt could not give casualty figures among the civilian population, nor report the extent of the damage to the village itself.

On Friday night [7 May], Phnom Penh government troops captured three Khmer Rouge-held villages in eastern Kompong Cham province, and the distant shelling could be heard in the capital Phnom Penh.

Two nights of fighting between the government troops and the guerrillas had resulted in the capture of the villages about 70 kilometers (45 miles) from Phnom

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Penh, UN military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Dick Palk said. Casualty figures were not available, he said.

### **Khmer Rouge 'Rejects' Attack**

*BK1005011293 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 93*

[“Rejection by the Spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea on UNTAC Accusation that the Party of Democratic Kampuchea Attacked Pakistani UNTAC Personnel”—read by announcer]

[Text] I. On 8 May, an UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] spokesman accused the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] of attacking UNTAC's Pakistani personnel.

II. This is an automatic accusation with a bad political goal along the dark direction of UNTAC and its allies within and outside the organization. The PDK spokesman categorically rejects this accusation.

III. UNTAC Pakistani personnel, like the overwhelming majority of UNTAC staff from Third World countries, are sympathetic to the Cambodian people's struggle; they have never had any bad intention or plan against the Cambodian people. They have provided assistance for the correct implementation of the Paris agreement so that Cambodia regains peace, which would help bring peace to the entire region.

IV. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces, particularly the PDK, have nothing against friendly Third World people and countries. The main problem, which is vital to Cambodia, is the issue of Vietnam's aggression and nothing else.

Vietnam has been committing aggression against Cambodia for 14 years. There is the Paris agreement but the Cambodian problem remains unresolved. Vietnam continues to commit aggression against Cambodia. Millions of Vietnamese people continue to flow into Cambodia. These people have been set up into groups, armed, and controlled by the Communist Party of Vietnam.

National and international opinions are aware of this situation and realize that this danger is not just for the survival of the Cambodian nation and people but is a threat to peace and security in the entire region.

V. However, this issue remains unresolved because UNTAC and allies in and outside UNTAC have colluded with Vietnam and maintained Vietnam's presence in Cambodia to continue propping up the puppet regime in accordance with their economic interest and strategy. Because they have this dark goal, they have not implemented the Paris agreement. In particular:

I. They have not verified that Vietnam has withdrawn from Cambodia;

2. They have not given any role to the Supreme National Council to cooperate with UNTAC in checking Vietnam and in implementing the Paris agreement. This is in order to allow Vietnam and the puppets to do as they please: attack the resistance forces, and in particular attack the PDK at will, massacre, and skin the Cambodian people at will.

VI. However, the Cambodian people will not allow others to do this at will.

### **Radio VGNUFC: SRV, 'Puppets' Attack PRC Troops**

*BK1005093393 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] According to reliable sources, the attack on Chinese UNTAC personnel in Kompong Thom was a common plan of the Vietnamese aggressors, their puppets, and allies.

The Vietnamese aggressors, their puppets, and allies in and outside UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] have a clear strategy aimed at discarding and eliminating Democratic Kampuchean forces, and through this, work together to kill the Cambodian nation and people. It is through this strategy that the Vietnamese aggressors, their puppets, and UNTAC are colluding to find every means to discard and eliminate Democratic Kampuchea through military and political means, propaganda, accusations, and slanders. Another means to achieve their objective is by causing a rift among the Cambodian national resistance forces and among countries providing assistance and who are sympathetic to the resistance forces.

The collusion among allies, the Vietnamese aggressors, and their puppets to attack Chinese UNTAC personnel in Kompong Thom on 5 May was clearly premeditated.

1. Allies, the Vietnamese, and their puppets have learned that [words indistinct] revolt by people, civil servants, and Cambodian soldiers to attack Siem Reap town and the area around the provincial town on 3 May, there were reports in the news agencies that [words indistinct] UNTAC;

2. In the past, whenever there is any incident involving revolts by Cambodian people or Cambodian soldiers, it was blamed on the Democratic Kampuchea side. Even attacks by the puppets against FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] was blamed on Democratic Kampuchea. Apart from this, they also organized systematic plans to attack UNTAC personnel who are sympathetic to the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces, such as those from Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Uruguay. The fact is that everyone knows that the puppets were the perpetrators of these attacks.

More recently, when the Vietnamese and puppets fired artillery shells on villages of Thai people in Aranh District, this was again blamed on Democratic Kampuchea. The Thai Army Command has clearly specified that this was not carried out by Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, Vietnam and the puppets were the perpetrators of these acts, but the blame was put on Democratic Kampuchea.

For example, when Vietnam and the puppets fired on Japanese personnel. Upon hearing of this incident, Eric Falt, Vietnam, and the puppets immediately accused Democratic Kampuchea. But when the story was known by all, Eric Falt changed and said that it was not Democratic Kampuchea who carried out the attack.

The attack on buildings of Chinese UNTAC personnel was also fully part of the maneuvers by Vietnam and the puppets. They have carefully planned this. In Kompong Thom, it was the attack against Chinese UNTAC personnel. The aim is to serve their dirty political goal and to carry out psychological propaganda during the meeting in Beijing. This explains the large-scale size of the attack; it was premeditated.

The majority of UNTAC personnel see it this way and so do the majority of people in Kompong Thom. Therefore, despite the loud propaganda carried out by allies in and outside UNTAC, no one believes them. This cannot cover up these people's bad acts. Local and foreign opinions clearly realize that these people are the ones who destroy the Paris agreement, and legitimize and allow Vietnam and the puppets to bring in nearly 3 million Vietnamese into Cambodia. These people's criminal offense is very serious. The Cambodian people cannot forgive these people. History will forever record their names in the book reserved for Hitler and (?Tozo) fascists.

#### **Khmer Rouge Launch New Attack Near Siem Reap**

*BK1005095493 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge on Monday launched a new attack against Cambodian Government forces in the Siem Reap region, UN spokesman Eric Falt said.

Falt, who had no details on casualties, said about 100 Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked government positions in Puork, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Siem Reap.

He added that UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) personnel in the affected zone had gathered at the camp of the Bangladeshi battalion in Siem Reap.

A Western military source said the Khmer Rouge had managed to cut the major Route Six road to Sisophon, in the far northwest of the country.

A week ago, the Khmer Rouge launched a first attack on Siem Reap, gateway to the Angkor Wat temple complex.

The attack, the most serious violation of the country's two-year-old ceasefire agreement, left 19 dead, including 13 Khmer Rouge fighters.

The Khmer Rouge are boycotting UN-sponsored elections set for May 23-27 on the grounds that the United Nations has failed to ensure a neutral environment and to implement fully the 1991 Paris peace accords that formally ended the Cambodian war.

#### **UN Refuses To Reassign Japanese in Danger Area**

*BK1005095893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0901 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 10 (AFP)—Japan's Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata asked the head of the UN peacekeeping mission in Cambodia on Monday to reassign Japanese policemen to safer districts, but the United Nations refused UN officials said.

Officially, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) tried to sweep the issue under the rug, with both UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi and his spokesman refusing to comment except to call the talks "very positive."

"I don't want to take any more questions about this," UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt said, refusing to clarify what Murata had asked or to say how many of the 75 Japanese policemen had deserted their posts following the murder of one of their colleagues in a Khmer Rouge ambush last week.

UN officials said the Japanese policemen assigned to the UN mission operate under the same rules as the other countries participating in the Cambodian operation, and were told to stay in their districts.

But several have been seen converging on Phnom Penh, where according to Japanese press reports they attended a meeting with Murata on Sunday and urged him to pull the Japanese out of Cambodia.

"How many of us will have to die before you decide to pull the Japanese police out of Cambodia," the press reports quoted the head of the Japanese civilian police corps, Hiroto Yamazaki, as telling Murata.

Another 600 engineers are stationed in a relatively safe area of southern Cambodia.

In Tokyo, Defense Agency chief Toshio Nakayama said Japan might withdraw its troops entirely if the fighting intensifies.

If the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh Government go to war after the UN elections, scheduled for less than two weeks away, Japan's key conditions for participating in the UN operation—including the existence of a ceasefire in Cambodia—will be broken.

Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono was also quoted as saying that Japan would consider moving its policemen on their own if UNTAC does not reassign them.

"We heard complaints from civilian police officers there that it is very difficult to obtain supplies like food and water. If they cannot carry out their duties, we must consider changing their posting," he told a press conference in Tokyo.

So far, two Japanese nationals have been killed in hostile action in Cambodia.

The first, a UN election worker from Japan was executed on April 8 in what UNTAC later called a vendetta killing.

The Japanese policeman was killed May 4 when suspected Khmer Rouge guerrillas ambushed his convoy in the northwest resistance zone, injuring another three Japanese policemen and five Dutch marines.

### Sihanouk, Japanese Officials Meet in Beijing

*OW0805143693 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Beijing, May 8 KYODO—Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Saturday the general elections should be held May 23-28 in Cambodia as scheduled even if the Khmer Rouge faction refuses to join.

Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council, made the remarks when he met two high-ranking Japanese Government officials in Beijing.

The Japanese officials, visiting Beijing to discuss tension in Cambodia, are Tadashi Ikeda, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and Japan's Ambassador to Cambodia Yukio Imagawa.

Meanwhile, a senior Khmer Rouge leader, who once served as Cambodian ambassador to China, told the Japanese officials that the faction will not change its hard-line policy in boycotting the elections.

The two officials asked Sihanouk to play a leading role in promoting the Cambodian peace process stipulated in a 1991 Paris peace accord, Japanese officials said.

Ikeda and Imagawa also expressed Japanese support for the key role of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in trying to implement the elections, officials said.

The meeting came in the wake of a suspected Khmer Rouge attack Tuesday which resulted in the death of a Japanese civilian policeman on a U.N. peacekeeping mission.

On Friday, the Khmer Rouge faction said the 1991 Paris peace accord has failed to bring peace and national reconciliation to Cambodia and called for the formation of a provisional government.

Sihanouk is currently staying in Beijing for medical treatment.

Ikeda is also scheduled to meet with Chinese foreign Ministry officials to discuss the current situation in Cambodia, they added.

### PDK Spokesman Holds 7 May News Conference

*BK0805122593 Beijing China Radio International in Cambodian 1030 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] In a press conference held at Malai village of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], Democratic Kampuchea's Spokesman Mak Ban said that the PDK were adhering to the Paris peace agreement and hoped that the Paris peace agreement would be implemented comprehensively and correctly. The PDK sincerely supported His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal to set up a provisional coalition government.

He said that the PDK did not attend the meeting of various Cambodian parties held recently in Beijing, but Khiem Samphan had sent a letter to HRH Prince Sihanouk voicing agreement with the prince's proposal to form a provisional coalition government. He added that Khiem Samphan is still a member of the SNC [Supreme National Council] and will attend meetings to be held under the chairmanship of HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk to discuss the formation of a provisional national reconciliation government.

Mak Ben said that the PDK has time and again rejected UNTAC spokesman's accusations that the PDK attacked UNTAC personnel. He noted that UNTAC had lost control of the Cambodian situation. Public order in Cambodia has become complicated and there were increasing acts of violence. To hold the general elections in such a situation would be ill-timed.

### Reiterates Support for Sihanouk Plan

*BK1005032693 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] In a news conference held in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea on 7 May, the spokesman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] said that the PDK and the entire Cambodian people in and outside the country are happy to assist and support the national reconciliation plan of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], to set up a provisional national reconciliation government under the prince's leadership with the participation of all four Cambodian parties.

The spokesman pointed out that in a situation of current impasse, insecurity, and confusion—which results from the Vietnamese aggressors, Vietnam's puppets and lackeys, and UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] not implementing the Paris agreement—only HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk's national reconciliation plan can solve the Cambodian problem. This plan is in accordance with the spirit of the Paris agreement based on national reconciliation without discarding or eliminating any party; everyone works together to solve problems of the country and nation. Only this way can there be peace and calm in Cambodia.

In this news conference, there were over 60 representatives from foreign newspapers and television. Answering reporters' questions on His Excellency Son Sann's proposal to postpone the election, the PDK spokesman said that Son Sann's proposal to postpone the election is proof that the Cambodian nation and people are opposed to UNTAC's election, which is organized outside the Paris agreement and in a situation in which Vietnam and its puppets are constantly creating insecurity. The Cambodian people will absolutely not kneel down to accept an election within Vietnam's puppet regime only to maintain Vietnam and its puppets in power and allow them to continue occupying Cambodia in accordance with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy to annex Cambodia as a Vietnamese province. They will not allow themselves to be killed this way.

At SNC meetings, Son Sann has many times demanded that Akashi and UNTAC verify that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia. More recently Son Sann wrote to the UN Secretary General and UNTAC Chief Akashi stressing that the situation in Cambodia is not a secure and neutral political atmosphere for holding an election. The key and major points of the Paris agreement should first be implemented:

1. Verify that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia;
2. Give a role to the SNC as a legitimate and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period; and
3. Control the five major ministries that have influence on the election.

Son Sann proposed the postponement of the election because these major points have not been implemented. Therefore, old and new Vietnamese aggressor forces continue to carry on their war of aggression in Cambodia and to rule as masters in Cambodia. This is the basic problem to be solved: Vietnam's war of aggression should be ended before Cambodia can have peace and calm and for the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination through a genuinely free and democratic election.

#### Defense Minister Discusses Situation

BK0905154393 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai  
9 May 93 p 2

[Interview with State of Cambodia [SOC] Defense Minister General Tie Banh by unidentified MATICHON reporter in Phnom Penh; date not given]

[Text] MATICHON: What about the current fighting in Cambodia?

Tie Banh: Parties competing in the elections are not well off. They must therefore resort to tricks and ploys in order to create confusion and blame the People's Party. They have created all kinds of confusion because they realize it will be hard for them to win. The only way for them is to create confusion and blame it all on us.

MATICHON: You don't mean only the Khmer Rouge, do you?

Tie Banh: All of them, especially Prince Ranariddh's party. We have evidence against elements of the Khmer Rouge in charge of operations. We know those generals who have defected from Prince Ranariddh. You ask foreign legal experts or the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] people and you will know what they are doing, what their designs are, and what their setup is—how many bandits are under them.

MATICHON: Do you mean the Khmer Rouge when you say bandits?

Tie Banh: The Khmer Rouge as well as those under Prince Ranariddh. Several generals have defected from the Khmer Rouge to join Prince Ranariddh's faction. They have organized groups for sabotage. Here are some examples: Lieutenant General Kan Tak, former chief of staff of Prince Ranariddh; Lieutenant General Kim Sang; and Lieutenant General Sou Kimsun. The other day, officials in Kratie Province exposed the base plan of Prince Ranariddh in cooperation with the Khmer Rouge. Not only Cambodia, but also Thailand will have to watch out for the base plan concocted by the Khmer Rouge and its alliance. We already know that they have counterfeited Thai 100-baht banknotes worth altogether 300 million baht. The fake money will reach Thailand. Now some have been arrested in Battambang Province.

MATICHON: The counterfeit banknotes are meant for use outside Phnom Penh.

Tie Banh: Of course, the fake banknotes will be circulated all over. But the base plots are meant to be launched in major areas, especially in Phnom Penh itself where activities are more intense than in other areas. They have deployed more men and adopted more complicated plans. We have the evidence. Those generals who switched sides have attested that Prince Ranariddh, together with the Khmer Rouge, is launching all sorts of crimes to block Cambodia from attaining peace.

MATICHON: Has this been brought up for discussion by the SNC [Supreme National Council]?

Tie Banh: The SNC has proposed that investigating and monitoring officials should look into whatever evidence we have, but not just to look at our discrepancies. The Phnom Penh Government or local authorities have always been blamed by the civilians for whatever happens. This is not fair.

MATICHON: If the People's Party of the Phnom Penh Government is victorious in the election, how will it deal with certain people for what they have done?

Tie Banh: The formation of a government will be the next step after the election. This is an election organized by the United Nations. Countries involved will accept the results of the election. Those winning the election, no matter who they are, will have legitimacy over Cambodia and the international community must recognize them;

we did not organize the election and have had nothing to do with preparing it. The new government, whoever it is, will have to deal with terrorism in order to secure peace. The government must tackle the problem of those trying to sabotage the peace and happiness of the people. It is entitled to seek international support to help it suppress the elements undermining the government.

**MATICHON:** Does that mean foreign forces would be allowed to enter Cambodia to help?

**Tie Banh:** We don't say that. But there is a need to help the legitimate government after the election held according to UN rules. If they see the government under threat from the unjust or terrorists, should the international community leave the legitimate government alone to perish. Let's wait and see. Concerning discussions, we have spent some time on it, but there has been no implementation of the agreements reached. So what's the use of it. That's the end of it since we could not find a conclusion to it. If we are to negotiate again, we must scrap the previous agreements. New conditions have not been drafted; they should be available after the election.

**MATICHON:** How are you going to provide security to foreign authorities in charge of supervising the elections?

**Tie Banh:** We are worried about that, but the UN has decided that we must hold the election on 23 May. We must do our best, and we are ready to cooperate with all parties for a smooth election. It is the people's wish to have the elections. They want an elected government acceptable to all. The people made known their wishes through their registration with UNTAC. More than 90 percent have registered for the elections, except in areas under the control of the Khmer Rouge where people did not turn up to register for the elections.

**MATICHON:** What is your opinion on Thailand's exploitation of natural resources in the areas under the control of the Khmer Rouge after the elections?

**Tie Banh:** All contracts must be studied; and the elected government will certainly take over those contracts. Yes, Cambodia is divided. We admit that there are various authorities in different localities, and that contracts have been signed with various companies. Once we have a legitimate government, everything will come under the control of the central government, which will stand to benefit from the interests and honor commitments through to the end.

We admit that once the logs are felled, it is impossible to put them back. Yet, at the moment there are few, or even no logging businesses. Our only problem is what we should do with the felled logs. The SNC banned log exports as of 1 January, but there has been no consensus about exports of processed wood. We do not agree with the banning of exports of processed wood. We think that processed wood can be exported unless we have a great demand for it inside the country. What is of concern is whether we should allow more logging. Concerning the export quota for processed wood, we are discussing it.

Japan has logging companies. Japan invested in wood processing factories in Cambodia a long time ago under the agreement reached with our forestry authorities. But there are not many Japanese plants compared with Thailand. There are many Thai factories spreading out all over—in Cambodia and in Thailand, with contracts signed with the Khmer Rouge, Prince Ranariddh, and our faction. There are many of them.

If the People's Party wins the election and forms the government, I think all contracts should be transferred under the central government. Concerning the logging business, the forestry authorities will look after it. They will have to check how many concessions we have, and how many more years it will take for the contracts to be renewed. We must study details of the contracts. What is done is done. What remains to be done, the new government will take care of it, and the government is to profit from all interests.

#### Ranariddh, Khmer Rouge Accused of Counterfeiting

*BK0805082493 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai  
8 May 93 p 30*

[Text] General Tie Banh, defense minister of the Phnom Penh regime, told MATICHON in Phnom Penh on 7 May that political parties competing in the general elections in Cambodia have been resorting to tricks and slanderous campaigns against the Phnom Penh government. The parties of Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Prince Sihanouk's son, and the Khmer Rouge, especially, colluded to counterfeit Thai banknotes worth 300 million baht. They are the 100-baht denomination which will be passed into Thailand. Tie Banh said he had evidence to prove his charge. Besides, other generals who once served Prince Ranariddh and the Khmer Rouge, such as Lieutenant General Kan Tak and Lt. Gen. Sou Kimsun, also have evidence to give in this matter.

Gen. Tie Banh said that, after the elections, those elected by the people would have legitimacy for the administration, and the new government of Cambodia must tackle the problem of terrorists to safeguard peace and protect the people. The new government is entitled to seek international help to suppress those trying to undermine the government in Cambodia.

The defense minister of the Hun Sen regime said that Hun Sen does not support the sanction of exports of processed wood from Cambodia. There are several factories set up by Japanese investors, but not as many as Thai factories which cover all areas in Cambodia. Thai businessmen signed contracts with all factions of Cambodia, be it the Khmer Rouge, Prince Ranariddh, or the Phnom Penh regime. Gen. Tie Banh said that, after the elections, all contracts should come under control of the central government which should decide on contract renewal based on previous commitment. All benefits should go to the central government as well.

**Hor Namhong Receives Thai Foreign Minister 6 May**

*BK0705113393 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon  
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT  
6 May 93*

[Text] At 0840 on the morning of 6 May, His Excellency Prasong Sunsiri, foreign minister of the Thai Kingdom, arrived in Cambodia for a three-day visit from 6 to 8 May.

Among those greeting Prasong Sunsiri at Pochentong Airport were His Excellency Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, and many leading officials of the Foreign Ministry. Sunai Bunyasiriphan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Thai Kingdom to Cambodia, and various representatives of the diplomatic corps were also present.

At (?1130) Hor Namhong cordially held talks with Prasong Sunsiri, foreign minister of the Thai Kingdom. On this occasion Hor Namhong welcomed the visit considering it a gesture strengthening the traditional relations between the two countries. Hor Namhong also expressed thanks to the Royal Thai Government for providing major contributions to the peace process in Cambodia and to sending (?engineering) troops to restore and build a communications road in (?Cambodia) that has been damaged by war, particularly the segments of National Route 5 from Poipet to Sereisao-phoan.

Replying, Prasong Sunsiri pointed out the goal of his visit at a time when Cambodia is moving toward elections at the end of May. (?The Foreign Ministry), like the Royal Thai Government, has always paid attention to the situation in Cambodia [words indistinct] directly Cambodia's national union and [passage indistinct] support for the new government resulting from the election.

The two countries focused attention on the development of implementation of the Paris agreement and the traditional relations between the people and governments of the two countries.

**Radio VOFA Reports**

*BK0705133393 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai  
1030 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] In connection with Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri leading a Thai delegation to visit Cambodia, a Voice of Free Asia correspondent filed the following report from Phnom Penh this morning. At 0930 yesterday, the foreign minister met with Hor Namhong, the foreign minister of the Phnom Penh regime. Sakthip Krairoek, the foreign ministry spokesman who is member of the foreign minister's delegation, reported after the meeting that the Thai foreign minister reiterated during the discussion with his Cambodian counterpart that Thailand wishes to maintain good relations with its neighbors, particularly Cambodia. Thailand is concerned about fighting in Cambodia. The incidents, be they to create confusion or harm Cambodians or UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] officials, are not constructive and should be discouraged. The foreign minister emphasized that he

wanted to see national reconciliation in Cambodia and that all sides should turn toward each other to jointly solve the problems in the interest of eventual durable peace. The Thai Government will give whatever support necessary to achieve permanent peace. After the election, Thailand is ready to fully recognize and support the new Cambodian Government. The foreign minister asserted that Thailand will comply strictly with the resolutions of the United Nations and the SNC [Supreme National Council].

According to Sakthip, Hor Namhong briefed the foreign minister on the situation in his country. He said the Phnom Penh regime is ready to support Prince Sihanouk, the SNC chairman, and reiterated the position of supporting the prince as the national leader.

The Thai foreign minister expressed hope that after the election Thai businessmen will be able to resume their activities. He also wished that Thailand and Cambodia will expand the scope of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The Phnom Penh foreign minister concurred with his Thai counterpart. The Thai foreign minister invited his Cambodian counterpart to visit Thailand. Hor Namhong accepted the invitation in principle.

At 1600 on the same day, the foreign minister had a meeting with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh regime. During their meeting, Hun Sen praised the Thai foreign minister for his role in contributing to implementing the United Nations and SNC resolutions concerning the export ban on timber, processed wood, and gems. He expressed his belief that the new postelection Cambodian Government would recognize trade agreements various Cambodian factions have made with Thailand. If the Phnom Penh regime becomes the new government, it will recognize agreements between the two countries as well as open more border crossing points. Direct travel to Siem Reap will be allowed without having to come to Phnom Penh first.

On car and motorcycle thefts and drug trafficking across the border, both sides will cooperate to suppress these problems. Hun Sen expressed confidence that relations between the two countries will strengthen after the election. The Phnom Penh regime thanked the Thai Government for assistance in highway construction. Once Cambodia receives financial assistance from the UN Development Program [UNDP], Thai soldiers, or whoever is willing, will be asked to build highways with UNDP grants.

The Thai foreign minister thanked the Cambodian regime's prime minister on behalf of Thai businessmen for their future business with the regime.

Permanent border crossing points at Poipet-Aranyaprathet and Khlong Yai-Koh Kong were also discussed. The Cambodian side agreed that the points should be opened on a permanent basis. These two crossing points are currently opened on a temporary basis. The Phnom Penh regime's foreign minister will bring this topic up for discussion with his government in order to cement a formal agreement. The Thai side

offered to rebuild the damaged bridge over Khlong Luk, greatly pleasing the Cambodian side. The Cambodian side already sent a letter to the Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh for approval of construction.

The foreign minister asked Cambodia to provide safety for the 25 Thai election observers. The Cambodian side agreed and asked Thailand to consult UNTAC directly on the matter as well.

### Indonesia

#### Suharto Appreciates Clinton's Intention To Meet

*BK0805070393 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] President Suharto appreciates U.S. President Bill Clinton's intention to meet him in Tokyo during the G-7 summit. This was disclosed by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in reply to questions about President Clinton's remarks quoted by ANTARA, Indonesia's national news agency. Speaking after calling on President Suharto at the Presidential Office this morning, Ali Alatas said President Clinton's intention was considered important in view of the idea for a meeting between the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] and the G-7.

[Begin Alatas recording] We, including the president, deeply appreciate President Clinton's reported willingness to meet the president in Tokyo. In my opinion, this once again demonstrated the importance of the idea for a meeting between the NAM chairman and the G-7. Thus, President Clinton's remarks attached importance to this idea. Of course, we deeply appreciate President Clinton's willingness. [end recording]

Minister Ali Alatas stressed that the proposed Tokyo meeting between the NAM chairman and the G-7 is still under discussion and no consensus on the matter has been reached.

#### Minister: Clinton Wish 'Difficult'

*BK0905144293 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1355 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] Washington, May 08 (OANA/ANTARA)—Indonesia sees U.S. President Bill Clinton's wish to meet President Suharto in Tokyo while the former is attending the G-7 summit in July as difficult to meet. Minister of Research and Technology B.J. Habibie made this statement as Indonesia's response to the U.S. wish voiced here Friday evening in reply to reporters' questions on the matter. Seen from Indonesian cultural and customary points of view it will be difficult for President Suharto to come to a third country to meet a head of state that he has never met before, Habibie said.

President Clinton expressed his wish to meet President Suharto at an annual conference of the American export-import bank here on Thursday. President Clinton said

he wished to meet President Suharto to convey a message to Non-Aligned Movement member countries that the United States was ready to become their partners in economic relations.

Habibie said there were only two alternatives to make the meeting possible namely by inviting President Suharto to come to Washington or President Suharto inviting President Clinton to Jakarta. I think they fully understand and are aware of this very well, he said.

Habibie said he had told the U.S. it was impossible that President Suharto would be willing to come to Tokyo unless he was given an opportunity to speak on the Non-Aligned Movement's ideas for boosting North-South cooperation in a meeting with all G-7 members. It will be up to G-7 members whether it would be before or after their summit, Habibie said about the venue.

Habibie made the statement before the head of the U.S. Presidential Secretariat who received him at the White House.

Habibie failed to meet Vice President Al Gore as scheduled because the latter had to rush to the congress to attend a sudden meeting to vote on the U.S. budget plan that has created strong differences in the last two months.

#### Alatas: No Response From Clinton

*BK1005070493 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0401 GMT 10 May 93*

[Text] Nusa Dua (Bali), May 10 (OANA-ANTARA)—US President Bill Clinton has not responded to the wish of Indonesia as the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to hold direct talks with all the G-7 industrialized countries, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Sunday [9 May].

No, so far, we have not received or heard of any response, Alatas told ANTARA following a press conference on the three day meeting of the NAM to enhance the economic performance of the developing countries.

He reiterated the previous statement that Jakarta appreciates Clinton's wish for bilateral talks with Indonesian President Suharto.

But what we have in mind is NAM-G7 talks, not bilateral ones, he said.

According to Alatas, President Suharto by attending a meeting in Tokyo next July with the leaders of the G7 will be able to help solve problems concerning the North-South dialogue.

He further said that the May 10 to 13 meeting of the standing Committee on the Economic Cooperation of the NAM will not discuss the issue of Suharto's presence in Tokyo.

The issue is important but the North-South dialogue is much broader than that, he said.

Asked what if the delegates to the meeting bring up the issue, he said, we will tell them that it is not the main issue in the current meeting.

He expressed the hope that the press will be more patient in waiting for the final announcement on whether President Suharto will come to Tokyo and have meeting with the leaders of the G7.

He said G7 (the US, Canada, Japan, Britain, Italy, Germany and France) in principle agree that North-South dialogue is important.

What we are still working out today is the procedure and mechanism of such a dialogue, he said.

### Libya Asks Jakarta's Help in Lifting Air Embargo

*BK0805104893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Jakarta, May 8 (AFP)—Libyan Foreign Minister 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir on Saturday brought his campaign against a UN air embargo on Libya to Indonesia, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) and fellow Moslem country, offering investment as a potential reward.

Al-Muntasir said that as current NAM chairman and the world's largest Moslem nation, Indonesia could help in getting a temporary lifting of the air embargo to allow Libyans to perform the Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca, or Hajj.

The pilgrimage season is more than half over.

Indonesia, al-Muntasir said, could "use its good offices to open an (air) corridor for our pilgrims to be able to go to Mecca this season."

The United Nations imposed an air and arms embargo on Libya in April 1992, after Tripoli refused to hand over for trial in America or Britain two suspects in the bombing of an American Pan Am airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, which led to 270 deaths.

Al-Muntasir said Tripoli was seeking both Jakarta's and the NAM's help in the case of the airplane bombing.

Tripoli, he said, was willing to hand out the two suspects for trial in any neutral country for justice. He defined neutral as a country outside of the four involved in the case—the United States, France, the United Kingdom and Libya.

"What we are asking (NAM) is to try to stress on the Security Council that what we have offered is a very reasonable, justifiable and just alternative," al-Muntasir said.

Al-Muntasir said good political ties between Indonesia and Libya "is not backed up by economic relations," and added that Libya was currently considering investing in Indonesia and other countries in the region.

"Any future investment, whatever the surplus fund we have ... will be done in this area," he said.

Al-Muntasir has visited the Philippines and Malaysia and he has also singled out Hong Kong and Singapore as potential prospects for investment.

"Anybody would spread his risks and not put his eggs in one basket," al-Muntasir said of Libya's decision to expand their investment to Asia. Libya's principal investments overseas have traditionally been in Europe, north Africa and the Middle East.

Al-Muntasir, who arrived here at the invitation of his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas Thursday [6 May], paid a courtesy call on President Suharto earlier Saturday. He has also held meetings with Alatas and officials from the trade and investment ministries.

He will fly to Tehran later Saturday on his way home.

### Six UN Observers Return From Kuwait-Iraq Border

*BK1005101893 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0344 GMT 10 93*

[Text] Jakarta, May 9 (OANA-ANTARA)—Six members of the Indonesian military contingent Garuda XI-2 have returned from Kuwait after a year of mission as UN observers in Kuwait-Iraq borders, the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) headquarters said.

The six military contingent members met Chief of General Staff Lieutenant General Feisal Tanjung at the ABRI headquarters on Saturday.

Tanjung on behalf of the government presented tokens of appreciation called Satya Lencana Shanti Dharm [meritorious military award] to the military members.

He said the military members should be in high spirits to carry out their tasks in the future.

The military members released an American kidnapped by Iraqi troops and found a container of gold stolen by Iraqi troops from Kuwait during their mission.

Iraq invaded its oil-rich neighbour in August 1990 and claimed it as its 19th province.

Baghdad was forced out of Kuwait in February 1991 by a multinational task force, led by the United States.

### Laos

#### PRC National Defense Minister To Visit Soon

*BK0705123593 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 7 May 93*

[News release issued on 7 May by the Ministry of National Defense on forthcoming visit to Laos by the PRC national defense minister]

[Text] At the invitation of Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, national defense minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], General Qin Jiwei, state councillor and national defense minister of the PRC, and his party will pay an official friendship visit to the LPDR soon.

#### Paper Views Ties With PRC's Kunming

*BK0705140593 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 28 Apr 93 p 2*

[Article by Kham-gnun Boutdasak, titled: "The Longer Lao-Chinese Solidarity and Cooperation Prevails, the More Glorious It Will Become"]

[Text] Our two countries—China and Laos—as well as the two provinces of Oudomsai and Kunming are close neighbors sharing a stretch of common border and rich forests, mountains, and rivers. So long as these forests, mountains, and rivers exist, the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two nations will continue to grow. In the past as well as at present, our two countries have survived and coexisted with one another as friends, both during the periods of national revolution and national construction and defense. The Lao and Chinese parties, states, and peoples have developed mutual sympathy for and given support to one another—both material and spiritual. Our solidarity and comprehensive cooperation in the new period have even been further strengthened by the Chinese party and state's open-door and reform policy and the Lao party and state's policy of broadening relations and cooperation with foreign countries.

In the past, Laos' Oudomsai Province and the PRC's Kunming Province have sent delegations at various levels and from various services to exchange friendship visits with one another. Trade between the two provinces has also increased in volume on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual friendship, and mutual benefits. Even though the multiethnic Lao people in the province are building the economy under seminatural economic conditions, we have managed to contribute to gradually bringing progress to the province.

We are very proud to have the PRC, under the glorious leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, as our good neighbor. The peoples in the two neighboring provinces have shared common interests and fought together against the enemy's subversive schemes designed to create division between the Lao and Chinese peoples. We have cooperated with one another in carrying out many cultural, economic, social, and technical cooperation and construction projects, including conducting a joint survey to build a hydroelectric dam at Longya and Houai Seng, building a small hydroelectric power station at Ban Beng Kham village in Beng District, and engaging in livestock raising.

The Chinese side has contracted to build a medium-sized irrigation project at Nam Fen and Nam Nao in Houn District of Laos. They have also set up a brick factory

and built houses for our people, especially in the urban area. Construction of two three-story hotels in Oudomsai Province by the Chinese is now 50 percent completed. The Chinese are now investing in setting up an auto garage here. The two sides are currently encouraging business enterprises in both countries to establish joint ventures with a view to bringing economic development to northern Laos, especially Oudomsai Province, and to the economic zone of Yunnan Province. Thanks to the smooth circulation of goods between the two provinces, the living conditions of our multiethnic people are gradually improving.

It is a historic event that the two countries have recently managed to smoothly settle border problems together, especially along the 22-km stretch of common border between Oudomsai and Kunming Provinces with the former lying to the south of the latter. This development is considered a historic experience in the epoch of the strengthening of Lao-Chinese relations. Our common border has now been turned into a border of peace, friendship, tranquility, and comprehensive cooperation, thereby meeting the strong aspirations of the Lao and Chinese peoples in general, and of the peoples in Oudomsai and Kunming Provinces in particular.

To further enhance the traditions of solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Lao and Chinese peoples, it is necessary that we translate into reality all policies and guidelines of the two parties and states. We must also strive to implement and strictly abide by international law and promote and strengthen the relations of friendship between the two countries.

The longer Lao-Chinese solidarity and comprehensive cooperation prevails, the more glorious it will become.

#### 18 Refugees Return Home From Thai Province

*BK0705151193 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] According to a Khaosan Pathet Lao [KPL] correspondent in Khammouane Province, nine Lao refugee families with 18 members residing at Napho refugee camp in Nakhon Phanom Province in Thailand voluntarily returned home late last week. This is the third group of Lao refugees who have volunteered to return home in Khammouane Province this year. They are now under the care of the provincial social welfare service and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Laos. They are also receiving appropriate training from authorities concerned and the local administration.

#### Philippines

#### President To Discuss Arms Purchases With ROK

*SK1005034493 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 May 93 p 2*

[AFP, YONHAP news agencies report from Dipolog, the Philippines]

[Text] Philippine President Fidel Ramos said on 8 May that he would discuss the arms purchase issue with the ROK Government during his visit to the ROK, slated for late May.

During his visit to Dipolog to gain popular support for his economic development policy, President Ramos made this remark when he was asked to confirm the allegation that the ROK Government is attempting to sell some 100 fighter planes and several battle ships to the Philippines. He said: "It is likely the purchase of combat planes and battle ships will be discussed during the talks; nonetheless, this is not, in my mind, a major agenda item in the talks."

**Military Activates Former U.S. Air Defense Site**

*HK1005035093 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 8 May 93 p 10*

[Report by Ernie Sarmiento]

[Text] The country's air defense capability has been strengthened with the installation of a new satellite communication on Lubang Island, Occidental Mindoro, yesterday.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia and Air Force Chief Maj. Gen. Leopoldo S. Acot reactivated the radar station idled since it was abandoned by the Americans when they pulled out of the country last year.

The radar station, operated by the 582nd Air Squadron, tracks some 2,000 flights a month.

"Most of them were friendly flights while some were American fighter jets trying to test our air defense capability," Lt. Col. Ruben Magdaraog, squadron commander, said.

The squadron's mission is to provide air surveillance, and navigational assistance to aircraft. "It can also detect incoming typhoons," Magdaraog said.

To demonstrate its capability, Abadia manned one of the radars while an "unidentified" fighter jet entered the Philippine air space.

A "bleep" appeared on Abadia's monitor signaling him to "scramble" two F-5 jets to "intercept" the intruder. The fighter jets were guided by Abadia to the exact location of the foreign aircraft.

With the help of the newly installed satellite disc, the aircraft was "intercepted."

**Ramos Takes Reyes' Resignation, Names Successor**

*HK1005112093 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 10 May 93*

[Excerpt] In his weekly news conference, President Fidel Ramos announced that he has accepted the resignation of Press Secretary Rodolfo Reyes and said that he was sorry to see the press secretary go. The president also

announced that Presidential Spokesperson Annabelle Tecson-Abaya will be on leave beginning today. When asked whether Ms. Abaya would resume her post after her leave, the president declined from commenting.

In Secretary Reyes and Ms. Abaya's place, the president has appointed noted newspaper columnist Jesus Sison as acting press secretary and presidential spokesperson. Sison, 64, a journalism graduate of the University of Santo Tomas, has been with the media for more than 40 years. He began his career with PANORAMA MAGAZINE and BALITA and has been with MALAYA since 1989. It is his third time to serve in the government: His first post was during the Garcia administration and his second was during the Magsaysay administration. Ramos said he reached the aforementioned decisions after lengthy discussions and consultations with the various sectors involved.

Sison said he was informed of the president's decision last night and that no conditions were attached to his appointment.

Meanwhile, Secretary Rodolfo Reyes has expressed joy over the president's decision, saying he can now bury the hatchet. Reyes is expected to return to his old post with ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation this June.

The president also announced the appointment of Liwayway Vinzon Chato as the new commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, replacing Jose Ong. The president said Chato will begin her term on 16 May. Malacanang sources say that Ong's dismissal comes after his alleged involvement in irregularities within the commission, particularly his unexplained wealth which several sectors have questioned.

Chato is a law graduate of the University of the Philippines, a magna cum laude BA graduate of the University of Santo Tomas, and her most recent work was as a managing partner of the Purganan, Chato, Chato, and Tariela Law Offices. [passage omitted]

**NDF Warns of Peace Process' 'Early Collapse'**

*HK1005014493 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 10 May 93 pp 1, 8*

[Report by Juliet M. Labor]

[Text] The communist-led National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday warned of an early collapse of the peace process if the government's peace body insists on setting "preconditions" of surrender for the holding of the talks.

"We want to make it clear... that the NDF will never enter into peace talks under a framework of surrender," said Luis Jalandoni, vice chairman and peace representative of the leftist rebel coalition.

Jalandoni was referring to a statement by the National Unification Commission [NUC] on April 22, which laid down "non-negotiable principles" for government dealings with all rebel groups. Jalandoni said in a telephone interview

from his base in Utrecht, the Netherlands, that the NUC statement "imposes preconditions tantamount to making the framework of the peace talks that of surrender."

Among the NUC's "non-negotiable principles" are:

— "There is only one sovereignty, that of the Republic of the Philippines.

— Armed conflicts in the country are all internal ones.

— No organization has fulfilled factual and legal requirements for a legal personality apart from the Republic of the Philippines.

Jalandoni said the first two points reek of preconditions as the NDF is being made to "surrender" to the government by recognizing its Constitution and relegating the rebel movement into the status of mere insurgents.

The NDF, an umbrella of 12 Marxist organizations which have been waging armed struggle in the country for 24 years, is claiming a status of belligerency with the government.

"Kung surrender ang framework, wala ng possibility ng [If the framework calls for a surrender, then there is no possibility for] genuine peace negotiations," he said.

Jalandoni also told the INQUIRER that he does not intend to meet with NUC Chairperson Haydee Yorac as long as the commission's April 22 statement is standing.

He urged President Ramos to nullify the statement to save the talks from premature collapse.

Jalandoni said the NUC had violated a joint declaration signed by government and NDF representatives on Sept 1, 1992, in The Hague that the talks be held "according to mutually acceptable principles" and without preconditions.

"So what was achieved in The Hague... they set back for more than eight months," Jalandoni said.

He added a "far bigger issue" than an NDF meeting with Yorac in Europe is whether Mr Ramos would respect the Hague communique signed by his emissary, Rep Jose Yap.

Yorac has said she is leaving for Europe to explain the government's peace program to some organizations. She did not dismiss the possibility that she and Jalandoni "may stumble into each other."

She said it is up to Jalandoni to "visit" her.

Jalandoni said he won't.

### Muslim Rebels Said To Target Napocor Officials

*HK1005040093 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 9 May 93 p 13*

[Report by Froilan Gallardo]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City—Moro separatist rebels are targeting for liquidation key officials of the National Power Corporation [Napocor] even as security measures

are being beefed up to protect the vital transmission lines supplying electricity in Mindanao.

Napocor officials told INQUIRER that military intelligence had informed them that at least two rebel liquidation squads are already in position in Cagayan de Oro and Davao City to kill or kidnap Napocor officials.

The officials who spoke on condition of anonymity because of security reasons, said that many key personnel of the state firm had taken extra precautions to protect themselves and their families.

This came after the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] claimed responsibility in blasting a transmission tower last April 25 and another attempt to topple another tower a few days later in Iligan City and Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte.

In 1990, MNLF renegade forces kidnapped a number of Napocor employes that resulted in the death of at least eight of them in Lanao del Sur.

The MNLF opposed the opening of the 40-megawatt Agus 1 hydro plant commissioned by President Ramos last February and demanded that Napocor does not cut the supply of electricity to Lanao del Sur on May 15.

"We do not believe that Agus 1 is the problem. There are bigger issues involved," a top Napocor official said.

Aleem Said Omar Tomanto of the MNLF second Satellite Division, whom the military believe is operating a 30-man rebel band, threatened to blow more transmission towers in "the near future."

"This is a very serious threat and we are keeping a low profile these days," Napocor official said.

One thing that puzzled Napocor officials is that the MNLF appears to have good information on its operations.

The transmission tower bombed in Kauswagan last April 28 by the rebels was the only link to Zamboanga peninsula.

### Thailand

#### Premier Meets PRC Minister, Completes Rice Deal

*BK0905141693 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in English 0000 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] Thailand and China have reaffirmed their economic cooperation, and Thailand will support China's cooperation with other ASEAN countries. The issue was raised on Thursday when Chinese Minister of International Economic and Trade Cooperation Wu Yi paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai. Miss Wu Yi and her party were on a visit to Thailand during May 5 to 8. The Chinese minister also conveyed a goodwill message from Chinese Senior Leader Deng Xiaoping to the prime minister of Thailand.

Miss Wu Yi praised existing Thai-Chinese good relations and said the Chinese Government highly valued its

friendship with Thailand. The two countries have also exchanged visits of officials at all levels. She said the Chinese Government is now looking forward to welcoming Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, who will soon pay a visit to China.

The prime minister also reaffirmed the Thai-Chinese good relations and praised China for its new economic policy, and said Thailand would support China in that field. He also said Thailand would play a role as a mediator to strengthen relations between China and ASEAN, aiming at mutual benefits for all ASEAN countries and China. During the meeting, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and Chinese Minister Wu Yi also discussed rice prices problem. China agreed to buy 100,000 tons of Thai rice.

### Reportage on Commerce Minister's U.S. Trip

#### Uthai: Trip 'Great Success'

*BK0705134993 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon has disclosed that his trip to negotiate with the chief of the U.S. trade representative delegation achieved great success. Thailand will not have to sign a memorandum of understanding with the United States, as was the case with other countries. Further negotiations on the pharmaceutical safety [as heard] matter will have to be held. The United States accepted the Thai proposal to use administrative regulations relating to six Thai laws and expressed readiness to withdraw Thailand from the Priority First Country list as soon as Thailand successfully considers protection of pharmaceutical patents. The Generalized System of Preferences which was withdrawn from eight Thai products, valued at about 4.5 billion baht, will be reinstated. Regarding olfactory inspection of Thai canned food, the United States is ready to send its officials to perform their inspection in Thai factories and will set future inspection measures.

Referring to criticism of his current trip, the commerce minister said he knew before undertaking his current mission that many people would suffer damage. These people have many allies, hence the continual attack on his actions. He regards such attacks as not unusual.

#### Lists 'Successes'

*BK0805041393 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 May 93 pp 16,22*

[Text] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon confirmed yesterday that Thailand is willing to accept all but one point listed in a US document produced after trade talks between the two countries that ended earlier this week.

He said the only remaining difference between the two countries is on the length of backdated protection for pharmaceuticals already invented but not available in Thailand when the new patent law took effect last year—so-called pipeline drugs.

Hoarse—because of a cold caught in Washington—but pleased with the results of his talks, Mr Uthai was speaking at a press conference at the Commerce Ministry yesterday afternoon only hours after his arrival in Bangkok.

He predicted that Thailand would be dropped, on or before July 31, from the Priority Foreign Country list of the United States' trading partners closest to suffering sanctions because of lack of intellectual property rights protection.

And he claimed credit for launching the recent crackdown on copyright piracy that has proved effective because of the use of six different laws related to copyright enforcement. This changed US attitudes within a fortnight, he said.

He quoted a report from the Thai Embassy in Washington as saying that after negotiations between officials of the two countries in March ended in deadlock, the Americans were determined to impose sanctions in the April 30 announcement. They even refused to negotiate further, he said.

"As a result of the government's actions in only two weeks, the situation changed from the threat of trade retaliation to escape from trade retaliation. That's an important success for this Government," he said.

Members of his party were keen yesterday to describe the success of the talks as a personal achievement for Mr Uthai.

One source showed a letter to US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor, dated May 6, from representatives of the three American private sector groups lobbying for action against Thailand, saying that "the recent 'war on piracy' is directly the result of Minister Uthai's intervention".

The letter—from the presidents and executive director of the Recording Industry Association of America, Motion Picture Association of America and International Intellectual Property Alliance—says: "His actions and those of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, are responsible for our present recommendation to you that trade sanctions not be imposed at this time, even though sanctions would ordinarily result from a finding of unfair trade practices under Special 301."

Special 301 is the section of US trade law cited in the call for reprisals against Thailand.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said yesterday that Thailand would be willing take actions consistent with the draft agreement on intellectual property rights currently on the table in the deadlocked Uruguay Round of world trade talks. Anything beyond that would have to be considered carefully, he said.

A US Embassy official conceded at a briefing on Thursday that under the Uruguay Round Thailand would not need to provide pipeline patent protection.

But he said pipeline protection should be considered an "international standard" for newly introduced patent

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coverage because the United States had successfully negotiated seven to ten years protection in deals with the Philippines, China, Taiwan and South Korea.

Asked why his negotiators were willing to offer pipeline protection to the Americans when this was not a requirement of the Uruguay Round text, Mr Uthai said the Americans were pressing hard with the argument about the other precedents.

Resisting the Americans on this point would risk "200 billion baht" of exports through sanctions, the threat of sanctions and harassment, he said. He estimated that the cost of yielding pipeline protection would only be 25 million baht and in any case the Uruguay Round's final outcome is unknown, he added.

"Who will take the risk? Would you have the courage to take the risk?" he asked.

The difference between the two countries on backdated protection for pipeline drugs is only three years. Mr Uthai said he could not tell whether Washington would consider the difference serious enough to justify either the imposition of sanctions against Thailand or Thailand's retention on the Priority Foreign Country list of trading partners threatened with immediate reprisals.

Although the new Thai law does not provide backdated patent protection, Thai negotiators have offered safety testing and other administrative measures that would effectively give four years protection before other companies could sell copies of these so-called pipeline drugs. The United States is seeking at least seven years of protection.

All the other points listed in US Trade Representative Mickey Kantor's May 5 letter to him and the accompanying US-drafted "Summary of Elements of a Comprehensive Programme of IPR [Intellectual Property Rights] Protection and Enforcement" are acceptable to Thailand, Mr Uthai said.

These include administrative measures to curb the Government's powers to intervene when patent-holders abuse the monopoly rights that arise from patents.

Under the law, the Government has the right to force patent-holders to license other companies to produce a patented drug if the patent is being abused. Thai and US negotiators have agreed that this right should be limited so that it is only exercised in an emergency, that the licence fee should be adequate, and that the committee considering compulsory licensing should not have the power to obtain trade secrets when it calculates whether a drug is over-priced.

According to the US summary, this would initially be achieved through "guidelines" whose first drafts would be completed by June 15. Then, the Government would have to submit a bill to Parliament "as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round [of world trade talks], which submission should occur no later than the end of 1994".

Mr Uthai said no changes in copyright law would be needed. But the US summary says the Thai Government will submit within this session of Parliament a bill amending copyright law giving foreign copyrighted works the same rights as Thai works, extending protection to cover reproduction, adaptation, rental, distribution and importation, increasing penalties for infringement, and providing coverage specified in the 1971 Paris update of the Berne Convention on copyrights.

The Thai Cabinet has already decided to submit a bill to cover the Paris agreement, which would extend protection to include artists' rights to be paid for performances in films, for example.

Suchai Chawisit, Deputy Commerce Permanent Secretary and head of the officials' level negotiators, said the final US document was a significant achievement. Earlier drafts included considerably greater detail about what the Thai Government was expected to do, and one draft described Thailand as a major centre of piracy. During the talks these offending passages were dropped.

Mr Uthai listed ten "successes" achieved in his talks in Washington, including:

- his negotiators' ability to avoid having to sign a memorandum of understanding committing the Thai Government in writing to a programme of legislation and intellectual property rights enforcements;

- his ability to negotiate terms that were better than his mandate, with the exception of "pipeline" drug protection;

- Thailand not having to amend its patent law in order to accommodate US demands on compulsory licensing, the Government's power to intervene if pharmaceutical patent-holders abuse monopoly rights created by patents

- the likelihood that Thailand would be dropped from the Priority Foreign Country list on or before July 31, the date Mr Kantor has set for his final decision

- the United States' willingness to restore Import duty exemptions under the Generalised System of Preferences that were partially withdrawn in 1989 because of US complaints about lack of intellectual property rights in Thailand;

- agreement with US officials to tackle swiftly other trade issues unrelated to the intellectual property rights dispute, such as quality control of canned food manufactured in Thailand, anti-dumping and anti-subsidy actions taken by the United States, and the renewal of the bilateral agreement on textiles quotas.

Mr Uthai also claimed success in persuading US officials to extend Thailand's access to the GSP duty-free programme for another 18 months beyond the current programme's expiry on July 4.

Last month the Clinton administration asked Congress to extend for 18 months the programme for 140 developing countries.

**Chuan: U.S. Demands To Be 'Reconsidered'**

*BK0805054793 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 0000 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai spoke with newsmen yesterday on Thai-U.S. negotiations on Thailand's remedy of intellectual property right violations. He said he already received a preliminary report on the outcome of the negotiations, but he felt that commerce minister should be the person to report on the matter because he was given the negotiation assignment. The prime minister said as far as he knew, the U.S. demands are extensive in the areas of copyright and intellectual property rights. He has assigned Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak to consult with the Commerce Ministry on the extent of compliance with the U.S. demands. Thailand is willing to make everything legal.

The prime minister said that compliance with U.S. demands, if they do not violate or exceed stipulations in Thai laws or require amendment of Thai laws, would be reconsidered thoroughly, taking into account international agreements. He said Thailand will use as basis the GATT agreements, which every country must comply. The U.S. demands which exceed those conditions would be thoroughly considered.

**Uthai on Drug Patent Protection**

*BK0905080093 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 0000 GMT 9 May 93*

[Text] The United States will reportedly immediately remove Thailand from the priority list of countries facing retaliatory trade measures if Thailand agrees to modify protection of U.S. pharmaceutical patents, and Thailand will also receive General System of Preferences privileges worth more than 4.5 billion baht. In this regard, Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon said the issue will have to be considered thoroughly.

[Begin Uthai recording] We will have to weigh the facts to see the extent of the annual financial cost for protecting drug patents. The Commerce Ministry's calculation is that each new drug, which will pose a problem because of its increased price, will cost us about 25 million baht per year. You can think for yourself how the government should decide if this amount is compared with the 200 billion baht value of our annual exports to the United States. We will have to consider both sides of this matter to see if it is worthwhile to protect one thing but lose the other. We will have to take this point into account too. In any event, the Cabinet will thoroughly discuss the whole picture. It is an economic issue as well as an issue both of bilateral relations and our country's credit in international trade. Several angles are involved. Moreover, we must accept that there is a trade war going on. I am using the term trade war. Therefore, before taking any action we have to look at the battlefield, the offensive, and the united front. These things are important factors in trade. [end recording]

**BANGKOK POST Views Talks**

*BK1005025193 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
10 May 93 p 32*

[Article by Peter Mytri Ungphakon Entitled: "We Could Have Got a Better Deal, Say Sceptics"]

[Text] Was Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon right after all to make his trip to Washington? Can we now assume all the issues are resolved? "Perhaps" to the first question, and "no" to the second.

Mr Uthai and his supporters are now absolutely convinced that he was right. He set out to remove Thailand completely from the threat of sanctions, and now he is confident that this will happen by July 31 at the latest.

Some close to the talks remain sceptical, however. "We could have got a better deal," one said. The sceptics said Mr Uthai made it so obvious that he wanted to yield as much as possible to the Americans that Thai negotiators had more difficulty standing firm on anything.

There may be some truth in both views. Mr Uthai and his assistants are convinced that the last talks on intellectual property rights in March were disastrous. They place the blame squarely on Commerce Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena, who led the Thai team.

By all accounts including Mr Phatchara's, the March talks were unpleasant.

For years, the Thai Government had been promising effective enforcement of copyright law and improved protection for patents. Former US Trade Representative Carla Hills had placed Thailand on the "Priority Foreign Country" list in 1991, meaning that sanctions were imminent. But the 1991 coup, two elections last year and the May uprising forced Ms Hills to postpone a decision. Meanwhile raids against pirates were sporadic and ineffective.

There had been some raids, however, and the Anan Government had successfully enacted a new law extending patent protection to pharmaceuticals and agricultural machinery.

But by March of this year, Mickey Kantor had succeeded Ms Hills and the Americans were in no mood to talk. When they met Mr Phatchara and his negotiators in Washington, they sat in stony silence. Mr Phatchara says he was forced to turn around and question his own officials.

Whether the failure of the talks was Mr Phatchara's fault is a matter of interpretation. If the fault lay with the failure to enforce copyright law, that would implicate whoever was responsible for enforcement.

Mr Uthai, who has become embroiled in the ministry's personality clashes, seems convinced it was at least partly Mr Phatchara's fault. He says he was forced to jump in and rescue the situation. Independent observers suggest the failure of the paddy-price support programme and the

approach of a new parliamentary session were also important. There is little doubt that sanctions would have added to Mr Uthai's political woes.

An American official casts the talks in a slightly different light. He says the talks were useful because they clarified to each side where the other stood. He describes the talks as a turning point because the Thai Government was spurred into the most determined effort to wipe out copyright piracy ever seen in this country.

M.L. Phiraphong Kasemsi, the Thai Ambassador in Washington, is said to have reported to Bangkok that sanctions were virtually certain to be announced in the decision due by April 30. A Thai Foreign Ministry official says that while dissatisfaction with Thailand was strong, Mr Kantor was also keen to counter criticisms that he was not qualified in international trade by making an example of Thailand.

Whatever the reasons, the message was received in Bangkok, and the crackdown began.

Other ministers were involved, including Deputy Prime Minister Suphachai Phanitchaphak, who is in charge of international economic relations and Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who is in charge of the police.

Mr Uthai is said to have been the driving force, however, and one of his successful initiatives, his supporters say, was to draw on six related laws to toughen the crackdown.

It was the crackdown and not Mr Uthai's presence in Washington that changed the mood. Mr Uthai says the crackdown persuaded the Americans to re-open talks.

His supporters—including the Solidarity Party spokesman—went so far as to claim that Mr Kantor issued an invitation for Mr Uthai to visit the United States. That is not the case. Initially, Mr Kantor was even unsure whether he could meet Mr Uthai and told him in a letter that he hoped they could meet. A US official said Mr Uthai was "welcomed", not invited.

While the main reason for the improvement in the atmosphere was the crackdown, Mr Uthai's determination to reopen talks immediately and to go to Washington in person could have had some psychological impact on the Americans.

It probably helped convince them that he was personally committed to a sustained campaign against piracy.

And it produced a remarkable statement from the three leading lobbyists urging Mr Kantor to impose sanctions against Thailand: Jason Berman, president of the Recording Industry Association of America; Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America; and Eric Smith, executive director of the International Intellectual Property Alliance.

In a May 6 letter that begins "Dear Mickey", the three heaped praise on Mr Uthai. "We are impressed with Minister Uthai's view that he owes it to his country's

creative community and legitimate businessmen to eradicate the piracy that has adversely affected Thailand's international reputation and threatened her export market in the US," they said.

The three talked about resolving the dispute in a short period of time and of them recommending "a positive reconsideration" of action against Thailand before the normal annual review.

"Were it not for (Mr Uthai's) present leadership, there is little doubt today we would be discussing with you the nature of sanctions rather than monitoring developments and continued enforcement efforts," they said.

It turns out, therefore, that during almost a week in Washington, and working with Washington-based lobbyists, Mr Uthai showed that he had the political acumen to turn his apparent enemies into political allies.

The praise heaped on Mr Uthai in the "Dear Mickey" letter was skilfully written because it also contained pressure on him to live up to his commitment to stamp out piracy. The greater the praise, the stronger the reminder of his commitment.

That probably does not worry Mr Uthai. For Mr Uthai's supporters, the praise was so unrestrained that the letter was in journalists' hands before their minister, jet-lagged and suffering from a cold, had a chance to rest after his return to Bangkok on Friday [7 May]. No doubt he will mention it if he is grilled in Parliament.

No one will know whether the talks' outcome would have been any different if he had never travelled to Washington.

He met Mr Kantor only once, on Saturday morning, May 1, for just over an hour. During about a week of talks Deputy Permanent Secretary Suchai Chaowisin and his officials were able to persuade American negotiators to water down their summary of the talks.

Removed were pages of details of what Thailand was expected to do, phrases that condemned Thailand as a major centre of piracy, and insistence that Thailand amend copyright law immediately to specify that computer software is also covered. Mr Kantor's earlier demand that major pirates be driven out of business "immediately" was made less specific, and the Thai Government was given until the end of 1994 to submit a bill amending patent law further.

On only one point do the two sides now differ. The United States wants Thailand to provide seven years of backdated protection for drugs that were in the pipeline when patent coverage was extended to pharmaceuticals last year. Thailand is only willing to accept four years.

There are indications that Mr Uthai was willing to accept seven years because on May 4, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, apparently replying to a request from the Thai delegation in Washington, wrote to Mr Uthai saying

administrative measures could only allow effective protection of four or five years for pipeline drugs.

One member of Mr Uthai's delegation said on Friday he could not understand why the Thai Food and Drug Administration is insisting on a maximum of four years. Increasing pipeline protection to seven years would make little difference, he implied.

Mr Uthai still faces the Thai political system. He has to persuade his Cabinet colleagues and the Opposition that Thailand should amend its laws and enforcement practices for copyrights and pharmaceutical patents.

He also has to face accusations of capitulation to the Americans from a political system that does not always appreciate the subtleties of pipeline protection, compulsory licensing of pharmaceuticals, and performance rights.

And he and his colleagues will have to consider other impacts of the agreement such as how best to deal with possible over-pricing or undersupply of patented drugs, and how to respond to US insistence "parallel imports" be banned.

This last point could raise the cost of computer software and text books that could be essential for Thailand's development because independent companies would be unable to buy lower-priced but legitimate products abroad for sale in Thailand if copyright-holders are selling in Thailand too expensively, a problem that could become serious particularly with software.

Mr Uthai argues that he has saved 200 billion baht of Thai exports from sanctions and harassment at the cost of about 25 million baht—the cost of protection for pipeline pharmaceuticals.

He is almost certainly exaggerating his cost and benefit figures, and he has not included the possible cost of weakening the Government's powers on compulsory licensing measures designed to combat over-pricing of patented drugs.

Questioned at his press conference on Friday [6 May], he conceded that US law says that the impact of retaliation should not exceed the estimated loss of trade arising from failure to protect intellectual property.

That would mean a possible loss of only 25 million baht according to his valuation of pipeline protection; 200 billion baht is 8,000 times 25 million baht.

Having conceded that point he then argued that all 200 billion baht could be in jeopardy because of the harassment effect. When lists of goods that could be hit are published orders dry up for much more than will actually be hit, he said, and after sanctions have been imposed on some goods the US Government could find that the impact is too little and move on to other goods.

And Washington has not said whether removal from the Priority Foreign Country list would mean removal from

all categories of watchlists—Thailand's retention on one or other list could still mean harassment or uncertainty hanging over Thai exports.

**Paper: Uthai 'Succumbed' to U.S.**

*BK1005093993 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai  
10 May 93 p 6*

[Article: "Uthai's Negotiations With the United States - Full Commitment - Good or Bad?"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Commerce Minister Uthai Phimchaichon accepted virtually all of the U.S. demands. It could be said that he gave a formal pledge to expeditiously propose an amendment to the Copyright Law to parliament, give 50 years of auxiliary rights protection to tape recordings, and levy more severe penalties against copyright violations.

In the patent issue, he agreed to draft operational regulations by 15 June and propose an amendment to the Patent Law no later than 1994. The only area Uthai did not agree to was a seven year protection for drugs. He could agree to four years of protection and the matter will have to be consulted with his government.

Uthai's position seems to be to comply with the U.S. demands. Making a comparison, he said in addition to removing Thailand from the Priority First Country [PFC] list, the United States will restore Generalized System of Preferences privileges for eight Thai products valued at 4.5 billion baht. All of this will be gained while sacrificing only 25 million baht for new drugs.

However, the pharmaceutical circle feels that deriving at 25 million baht for the increased cost of new drugs results from faulty calculations. It reasons that although new drugs will be sold only in hospitals while under protection, patients will have to buy the same drugs after the protection period expires. This automatic monopoly will certainly drive up the amount to be spent to more than 25 million baht.

In any event, credit must go to Uthai for the U.S. decision on 30 April not to impose retaliation and merely to keep Thailand on the PFC list. His being at the forefront of effective and timely suppression of copyright violations was instrumental in the U.S. decision.

But Uthai cannot accept full credit with a clear conscience for the outcome of his trip to the United States because he succumbed to many U.S. binding demands on pharmaceuticals.

Uthai's desire to remove Thailand from the PFC list is respectable and praiseworthy. But it becomes the weak point for the United States to fully exploit to add more demands.

Uthai should acquire a better understanding about trade with the United States. Successful removal from the PFC list does not mean that Thailand will not be put on the list again or that trade problems with the United States have been solved forever. The United States is always ready to

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harass its trading partners and it can use any issue as a pretext to practice trade protectionism at any time.

Therefore, in his determination, Uthai demonstrated that he lacks depth in negotiations and in knowledge of the problem, and this places the United States at an advantage to apply pressure.

Uthai's face may not turn blue now, but it may turn worse than blue when the result of his negotiations is felt, providing that he still keeps the Commerce Ministry portfolio.

### Deputy Minister Reports on SRV Trade Talks

BK1005080493 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 10 May 93  
p 12

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan has reported on the results of the second meeting of the Thai-Vietnamese Joint Economic Cooperation Commission held in Vietnam between 7 and 8 May in Hanoi. He said that the trade talks were successful in many areas. Vietnam has permitted the Thai Airways International to issue tickets in Vietnam and to increase flights between Thailand and Vietnam to enable businessmen of the two countries to travel more conveniently.

The commission also discussed petroleum and natural gas joint investment, such as Thailand's participation at a joint venture for setting up an oil refinery in Vietnam and a project to install an oil pipeline to Thailand.

Surin said that the past mutual distrust had been removed. Thailand will encourage its businessmen to invest more in Vietnam. Vietnam has changed its policy to allow remittance of money from the country without requiring government approval. Vietnam also asked for setting up of a consulate general in Khon Kaen Province or in Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

### ACM Kan Discusses Cambodian Border Situation

BK0805030593 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
8 May 93 p A4

[Text] The military is well able to handle the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border and will provide the government with all information if the opposition wanted to debate the issue in parliament, Air Force Commander-in-Chief Kan Phimanthip said yesterday.

Army chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit and Navy chief Wichit Karunyawanit have responsibility for providing details, he said.

Speaking after attending the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Royal Thai Air Force Academy, Kan said while there would be no security problem, Cambodian refugees may try to cross the border if fighting intensified.

He said the Air Force would support Thai ground forces along the frontier if requested by the Army.

"However, the Army will be able to handle the situation—it will not be a big issue," he said.

The Air Force is also cooperating with police along the border in suppressing Cambodian bandits who launch raids into Thailand.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kan, who is also a senator, urged government factions to remain united during any censure debate, warning that disharmony could result in defeat.

Permanent Secretary for Defence ACM Suwit Chantapradit said it was the opposition's right to file a censure motion. It was only right for politicians to debate problems in Parliament.

### Cambodian Refugees Rounded Up for Repatriation

BK0805100093 Bangkok NAEON in Thai 8 May 93  
pp 1,8

[Text] A team of about 300 combined soldiers, policemen, and territorial defense volunteers on 7 May surrounded the Cambodian refugee camp at Site 2 and forced a return of Cambodian refugees who refused to leave the site for their country. The operation was carried out under orders given by Supreme Commander Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari.

Our correspondent reports that after surrounding the camp, troops and policemen tried to persuade the refugees to leave the camp for a return to Cambodia. But they refused. A raid took place after which a total of 573 refugees were rounded up for repatriation.

The source also confirmed a report saying that Thai men have been killed by Cambodian soldiers of an unidentified faction. Sources inside Cambodia said three people were killed, including two Thai men whose names are: Chirasak Chandontri, 35, and Khun Longphon, 18.

### Prasong Meets UNTAC Officials in Cambodia 7 May

BK0805024393 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
8 May 93 p A2

[Text] The United Nations peacekeeping authority in Cambodia has acknowledged that the continued violence in the country has not been committed only by the Khmer Rouge but also by other factions. Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Prasong, in Cambodia on a three-day visit, said the Thai government and military has not cooperated in any activity with the Khmer Rouge, which has been accused of recent attacks which claimed the lives of civilians and UN peacekeepers.

"Thailand strongly condemns the acts of violence, whoever commits them. We regret and oppose the violence as villagers' lives and property and the UN peacekeepers have been affected," Prasong said.

He spoke on separate occasions during his official visit to Cambodia, scheduled to end today after a visit to Siem Reap.

Prasong yesterday met with the deputy chief of the UN peacekeepers, Behrooz Sadry, and was briefed on the current situation in the country by the military chief of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac), Lt Gen John Sanderson.

He quoted Sadry as saying that Untac had found that not only the Khmer Rouge, but the other factions as well, were involved in violent activities. Cambodia's political parties, with the exception of the Khmer Rouge, are campaigning for parliamentary seats in the election set by Untac for May 23-28.

Prasong said it was a rare admission for Untac to make because the peacekeeping agency is normally quick to point the accusing finger at the Marxist faction. Untac initially blamed the Khmer Rouge for the murder of a Japanese volunteer last month but later withdrew the charge.

Prasong, at a press conference yesterday held at a hotel in Phnom Penh, was grilled about Thailand's role and suspected support of the Khmer Rouge.

He denied any knowledge of an incident in which the Thai military was said to have expelled Phnom Penh government soldiers from Thailand, sending them into the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

"Thailand and the Thai military have no involvement with the activities and violence carried out by the Khmer Rouge. I don't know about that report, but it is the duty of the Thai military to expel armed intruders from Thai territory," Prasong said.

Prasong was also questioned about a statement he made during his current visit that Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen had promised to revoke the moratorium on log and gem exports and to honour any trade agreements made between Thai traders and Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge.

Honouring the trade agreements would mean the resumption of full-scale logging in Cambodia and the transport of cut logs left inside the country to Thailand.

Prasong, a former National Security Council chief, replied that Thailand respected every existing measure imposed by Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC). If there are any changes in the SNC's policies, Thailand would reconsider the matter, he said.

When asked by a reporter about Thailand's refusal to allow Untac to set up checkpoints on Thai territory when the ban on log exports was introduced early this year, Prasong reiterated that Thailand based its refusal on the 1991 peace agreement, which stipulated that Untac's work must be conducted within Cambodia, not neighbouring countries. He said Thailand was lending full cooperation and support to Untac.

Prasong declined to comment when asked how Thailand could say it fully supported the peace process while it was suspected of being party to large-scale violations of the

log export ban and of providing support for the Khmer Rouge. He said the question should be directed to Untac.

### Returns, Optimistic About Elections

*BK0805142893 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1200 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sun-siri has returned from Cambodia. He said upon arrival at the Air Force Command Airport this afternoon that he met several Cambodian leaders during the visit. This enabled him to make an assessment of the situation in Cambodia. Prasong thinks there should be no deterioration in the situation and that the election will be held according to plan. After the election, Cambodia will have a new government elected by the people. The new government will be able to achieve national reconciliation for Cambodia.

[Begin Prasong recording] We talked about the situation after the election, about what they plan to do. Every party thinks that after the election a new government will be formed, and it will be an elected government which is believed to be fair and honest. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia confirmed to me that it would do its best to make the election free and fair. [end recording]

The foreign minister also discussed with Cambodian leaders the impact on the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border caused by fighting among the various factions inside Cambodia. Prasong said he expressed concern about the problem of bandits, and got an assurance from the Cambodian leaders that they would take measures to prevent the problem.

### Vietnam

#### Joint MIA Talks Yield 'Positive Results'

*BK0905040293 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8—Vietnamese, Lao and American specialists met here on May 6-8 to discuss the issues of American personnel missing in action (MIA) along the Lao-Vietnamese border.

The Lao, US and Vietnamese delegations were respectively led by Donsom Volakit, head of the Department II of the Lao Foreign Ministry, Major General Thomas Needham, commander of the Joint Task Force-Full Accounting (JTF-FA) and Nguyen Xuan Phong, acting head of the Vietnam Foreign Ministry's Department for America.

This was the third talks of its kind held among specialists of the three countries. The talks took place in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. The participants unanimously held that the talks brought about positive results.

**Premier's Upcoming Visit to ROK, Ties Viewed**

*BK0805100293 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 7 May 93*

[Station commentary]

[Text] On Thursday, the Vietnamese Ministry for Foreign Affairs announced that Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will soon make an official visit to Republic of Korea. This is the first official visit to the republic by a Vietnamese prime minister since the two countries set up diplomatic relations last year.

The two countries have newly established bilateral relations and political developments have followed economic ties. A vivid manifestation was the visit to the Republic of Korea two months ago by the Vietnamese foreign minister. Now follows the visit by the Vietnamese prime minister.

Investment in Vietnam from the republic has increased considerably. Last year, 18 projects with a total capital of \$225 million were implemented. The bilateral trading turnover was \$470 million.

During the visit by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam early this year, the two sides signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The Republic of Korea agreed to grant the development aid of \$15 million to Vietnam and the noninterest loan of 2 million dollars within four years.

Regarding the coming visit to Korea by the prime minister, a spokeswoman for the Foreign Ministry Ms. Ho The Lan said:

[Begin Ho The Lan recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] The aim of the visit is to exchange views on the development of cooperative relations between Vietnam and the Republic of Korea. The two sides will discuss measures to strengthen and broaden economic, scientific, technological, and commercial relations and an agreement on the cooperation may be signed during the visit. [end recording]

With these positive developments, this coming visit by the Vietnamese state leader to the Republic of Korea will achieve good results and create favorable conditions for a quicker development of relations.

**Pre-election Situation in Cambodia Viewed**

*BK0705130093 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 6 May 93*

[By the Station Editor]

[Text] In the next 20 days, general elections will be held in Cambodia. The campaign period has been extremely tense. Attacks against UN peacekeepers and massacres of Vietnamese nationals have repeatedly occurred. The

perpetrators of these attacks and the cause of the tension is well-known. Nobody else but the Khmer Rouge had the conflict.

The attack on Siem Reap town early this week, the biggest ever seen according to foreign observers, was launched by the Khmer Rouge. A Chinese sapper company and a Polish logistics company stationed in Kompong Thom Province were attacked by Khmer Rouge artillery and infantry troops. A Japanese civilian policeman and five Dutch soldiers were injured. Earlier, 20 Indians were also attacked by the Khmer Rouge.

Japanese Prime Minister Mizayawa expressed indignation at the Khmer Rouge's attacks against UN peacekeepers. He said it was a challenge to the United Nations' power. This challenge will be continued as the Khmer Rouge are resolved to sabotage the elections in Cambodia. The situation remains tense and the security is threatened.

The Khmer Rouge remains the obstacle to the peace process in Cambodia.

**State Bank Delegation Attends Manila ADB Meeting**

*BK0705141793 Hanoi VNA in English 1342 GMT  
7 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—A Vietnamese delegation led by Cao Si Kiem, governor of the State Bank, attended the 26th annual meeting of the board of governors of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] held from May 4-6 in Manila, the Philippines. Speaking at the meeting, the Vietnamese head delegate brought out the all-round success of Vietnam in 1992 especially as a result of the open-door policy and its enhanced cooperation with the international community and with countries in the region.

Cao Si Khiem called on ADB, WB [World Bank], and IMF to take positive and timely steps to resume loans to Vietnam. On this occasion, the Vietnamese delegation met with the president, vice president and other senior officials of ADB with whom it exchanged views on measures to prepare for the normalisation of financial relations between Vietnam and ADB. The Vietnamese delegation also spoke at the forum entitled 'Financing Asia's Economic Miracle' and had working sessions with the governors of the central banks of various countries, leading officials of commercial banks and representatives of international financial and monetary organisations as well as several major businesses.

The head delegates of France, Germany, Australia, Switzerland, Canada, Sweden, Holland, Finland, Malaysia, Denmark, Norway, India, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Spain, expressed their strong support for Vietnam and urged ADB to resume its loans to Vietnam right in this year.

**Commentary Defends Nation's Democracy, Human Rights**

*BK0805122893 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 7 May 93*

[From the "Talk of the Week" feature]

[Text] Democracy and human rights are topics that many Western radios in their Vietnamese-language programs have focused the attention on in criticism of the Vietnamese authority and listeners in this country. Those also are the main contents in documents smuggled into Vietnam in order to destabilize this society.

All are directed by a commanding seat of a superpower to impose the so-called values of the free world on a country which has undergone many years of war with countless sacrifices and losses and which has (always) tried its best to overcome great economic and social crises.

However, it is a real nation which has declared "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom." Then after victory highlighted the slogan "All for independence and freedom of the motherland, for socialism, for people's happiness," some Western political circles still stuck to the conception that democracy and communism are contradictory, a democratic country cannot be ruled by a communist. And on the contrary, a communist state is a dictatorship without democracy.

But there are rules in existing Vietnamese communism and people. For the great majority of the Vietnamese people at present, the communist ideal, socialism, and objective of the renovation process are their dream, their aspiration that they are trying with their strength and talent, mind and sentiment to bring into reality.

The institution of Vietnamese socialist democracy as well as the rights and obligation of each citizen are stipulated in the Constitution as [in] other legal documents understood by everybody and recognized by the world public.

However, there are other forces at play trying to change the world outlook on Vietnam. Under a commanding seat, these individuals and organizations, comprising many of Vietnamese refugees who keep the hostile attitude toward the present regime in Vietnam, have tried to criticize the stability and development of the socialist Vietnam, slandering the situation and carrying out sabotage and subversive activities. These, through different ways and with different means, want to make black white and to change the situation. But it has been and will always be an illusion.

After 30 years of war and nearly 20 years of national reconstruction, tens of millions of Vietnamese people have understood the value of democracy in their country and the right of each citizen. And therefore, they are together bringing into full play the strength and capacity to build a socialist democratic and powerful Vietnam in the spirit of "One for all and all for one."

**Joint Economic Meeting With Thailand Reported**

**Agreement on Trade, Drug Cooperation**

*BK0805071893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0355 GMT 8 May 93*

[Text] HANOI, May 8 (AFP)—Vietnam and Thailand pledged during a meeting of their joint economic commission here to double their trade volume this year, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said.

The two countries also agreed to cooperate in suppressing drug production and trafficking. Thai National Security Council head General Charan Kunlawanit said after separate talks on the subject.

They did not appear to make much progress on fishing disputes in the Gulf of Thailand, which have led to the jailing of 170 Thai fishermen in Vietnam and more than 60 Vietnamese in Thailand on charges of violating territorial waters.

"We have to restore order in the sea first," Khoan said, adding that two countries would hold special talks on the issue. "But we agreed not to let this issue be an obstacle to the development of our relations."

The two countries agreed to set up a trade board to help double two-way trade this year from 1992's level of about 150 million dollars, Khoan and Thai officials said. The 1992 trade balance was slightly in Thailand's favor. The officials said the imminent creation of a Thai export-import bank would also boost Indochina trade.

Thai investment in Vietnam remains slow, but Thai officials said several delegations representing large Thai companies would visit in the coming months.

"I am quite satisfied with the results," Khoan said of Friday's joint economic commission session, the second following an inaugural session in November 1991 in Bangkok. The Thai delegation left here Saturday for Bangkok.

Khoan said the two sides had "only briefly" discussed Cambodia, where Vietnam and Thailand were at odds for more than a decade until the October 1991 Paris peace accords cleared the way for a thaw in relations.

Charan said he and Vietnamese Deputy Interior Minister Le Minh Huong had agreed in principle that law-enforcement agencies of the two countries should cooperate in fighting international drug trafficking. Thailand will also share its experience with Vietnam in discouraging opium cultivation, notably through crop substitution, he said.

Vietnamese authorities have reported several arrests of alleged drug couriers this year, including some who flew in from Bangkok carrying heroin destined for Europe.

**VNA Reports Meeting**

*BK0805150193 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT  
8 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 8 - The Vietnam-Thailand Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its second session here from May 5-8.

The Vietnamese delegation to the session was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, president of the Vietnamese section to the commission and the Thai delegation by Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan, president of the Thai section to the commission.

The two sides reviewed the cooperation between the two countries in the economic, scientific and technical fields since the first session on October 1991. They were of the same view that since then relations between the two countries had made encouraging progress and that the two countries' signing of a number of agreements [word indistinct] create legal foundation for the enhancement of the bilateral cooperation in commerce, investment, agriculture, science and technology. They also discussed measures to better bring into use existing potentials for the promotion of their cooperation. They valued highly the results of this session and held that these would contribute to promoting the Vietnam-Thailand cooperative relations in the coming time. The two sides also exchanged views on the situation in the world and in the Asian-Pacific region, and informed each other of the latest economic achievements in their countries.

During their stay in Vietnam, the Thai guests were received by Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai and Acting Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co.

On [word indistinct], Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan presented an amount of medical equipment in the framework of the Thai Government's technical assistance to the Dien Bien district hospital in the northern province of Lai Chau .

**Thai Minister Discusses Cooperation**

*BK0905011493 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST  
in English 9 May 93 p 4*

[Text] Hanoi—THAILAND will help Vietnam smoothen the transition towards a market economy through the systematic sharing of experiences, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said yesterday.

The agreement reached at a two-day meeting here of the Joint Commission also called for greater cooperation in a wide range of fields. Inhibited by distrust fuelled by security and political matters, relations between Thailand and Vietnam thawed only recently.

Most significant is the plan for the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation [DTEC] to write a "country programme" for assistance to Vietnam between 1993-1995. A delegation of DTEC will visit Vietnam shortly to identify Vietnam's needs during the period.

"No more study tours or the exchange of tidbits. We are going to commit ourselves to concrete projects," Deputy Foreign Minister Surin said after the closing session of the meeting yesterday.

The National Economic and Social Development Board will also hold a seminar on planning in Vietnam.

In related developments, Vietnam and Thailand agreed to double the volume of trade for next year, and hold "serious dialogue" on remaining issues such as the encroachment of territorial waters, sea border demarcation problems and the detention of fishermen.

As the two countries have already agreed to set up a trade subcommittee within their Joint Commission, Vietnam will soon respond to the Thai proposal concerning the setting up of the joint fishery subcommittee, Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan told the BANGKOK POST.

Vo Khoan, who led the Vietnamese side in the talks, said Vietnam is satisfied with the outcome of this meeting as well as the achievements over the past 18 months since the inception and the first meeting of the Joint Commission.

Dr Surin called on Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai on Friday [7 May] during which he proposed a mutual amnesty for those arrested on fishery encroachment charges.

Thailand has detained 60 Vietnamese fishermen while some 170 Thais have been jailed in three coastal provinces in southern Vietnam.

Kien Giang Province has detained 130 Thais, most of whom were arrested during February and March this year. Another 16 have been jailed in Can Tho Province for the past three years, while the rest were arrested recently in the southernmost province of Minh Hai according to the Thai Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City.

Kien Giang provincial governor Pham Van Manh and six other senior provincial officials will visit Thailand later this week.

Dr Surin said he would pursue talks for the release of Thai fishermen in Vietnam when the governor of Kien Giang Province is in Bangkok. He added that he has promised the Vietnamese side that the Thai Government would do its utmost to prevent Thai trawlers from operating in areas with an ambiguous demarcation.

Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said the two countries have also agreed to step up dialogue on Mekong River cooperation.

Another significant development is the permission from the Vietnamese government for Thai Airways International to issue tickets in Vietnam and repatriate income from ticket sales for the first time.

**Le Mai, Hungarian Official Discuss Trade Ties**

*BK1005065593 Hanoi VNA in English 0603 GMT  
10 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 10—The governments should facilitate direct relations between businesses of the two countries, said Vietnamese and Hungarian senior officials in Budapest early last week.

Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai, who was making an official visit to Hungary from Tuesday to Thursday 4-6 May, and Hungarian Deputy Secretary of State Tomaj Denes, informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as on international issues. They expressed satisfaction over positive changes in relations between Vietnam and Hungary and agreed that mutual trust would make cooperation more fruitful.

Mr. Le Mai and Mr. Tomaj Denes also signed an agreement on visa exemption for diplomatic and working passports carried by citizens of both two countries.

**Foreign Minister Visits Iran 3-6 May**

*BK0705141593 Hanoi VNA in English 1342 GMT  
7 May 93*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 7—Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic

of Iran from May 3-6 at the invitation of the Iranian Government. Minister Nguyen Manh Cam was received by President A.H. Rafsanjani and chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly A.N. Nuri. The Iranian president expressed his warm feelings toward the Vietnamese people and highly appreciated Vietnam's important achievements and precious experiences in national construction and defence.

Minister Nguyen Manh Cam held talks with his counterpart A.A. Velayati on the direction and measures to promote the relations between the two countries, especially mutually beneficial cooperation. The two also exchanged views on a number of international issues of common concern.

The Vietnamese foreign minister also met the Iranian minister of agriculture, minister of oil, and minister of culture to discuss possibilities of cooperation in these fields. The two sides expressed their common wish to promote and broaden rapidly their cooperation in economy, trade, culture, science and technology. In the immediate future, Iran attaches special importance to enhancing trade ties and cooperation with Vietnam in agriculture and oil and gas development. At the end of their talks, the two foreign ministers signed a general agreement on economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

**Australia****Peacekeepers Remain in Cambodia Through Election**

*BK0605125093 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Canberra, May 6 (AFP)—The peace process in Cambodia is fragile but Australia, along with the rest of the international community, is determined to see elections there succeed, Prime Minister Paul Keating said Thursday.

Keating told parliament that recent attacks by the Khmer Rouge against United Nations peacekeeping officials had not resulted in a "wholesale deterioration" of the campaign for free and democratic elections in Cambodia.

The polls set for May 23 to May 27, would proceed, he said, and only afterwards would Australia would consider [as received] its future commitment to the U.N. operation.

"From Australia's point of view, we've not seen a wholesale deterioration, therefore... we're not considering at any stage, and haven't, any withdrawal on our part."

Australia, a signatory of the 1991 Paris peace accord, has 500 troops serving with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), with another 300 Australians in the country as electoral officials or aid workers.

"While there have been some attacks on UNTAC personnel, we don't believe the situation has deteriorated to the point where the viability of the electoral process is threatened," Keating said.

"While the Khmer Rouge poses problems in the country, it's been in only certain areas of the country, and some of the reports of their positions in recent weeks are in many respects simply a recitation of things said by them over the last six to 12 months," he said.

**Evans: Nurrungar Base Deters Proliferation**

*BK0705075893 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 7 May 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Gareth Evans says the Nurrungar satellite base is helping to deter proliferation of ballistic missiles around the world. Senator Evans also says Australians now make up slightly more than half the personnel at the Australian-American joint facility in outback South Australia.

He says it makes a vital contribution in monitoring the arms control agreements which have transformed the international strategic landscape.

[Begin Evans recording] At the regional level Nurrungar may yet have a further significant role. Australia may conceivably come to rely more than ever on this facility if a ballistic missile threat were to develop in our

neighborhood. On the other hand, the early warning capabilities of Nurrungar offer possibilities for new orders of cooperation with direct benefit to our neighbors' own security. [end recording]

**Country Lobbying Asian Nations on Israel's Behalf**

*BK0605160893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 6 May 93*

[Text] Canberra, May 6 (AFP)—Australia has been lobbying South East Asian nations in an effort to win wider international recognition for Israel, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans admitted Thursday.

The move was in response to a request by Israel, which is said to be eager to improve relations in Asia, especially with the Muslim countries with which it has had little or no contact.

The predominantly-Muslim nations of Malaysia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh have refused to recognise Israel.

"It's been very quiet diplomacy, it's been conducted now over a two or three year period," Evans told journalists here.

"It's been in response to requests from the Israeli Government to try and build some bridges with countries in the Asian region, and in particular Muslim countries with whom relations in the past have been either non-existent or very strained.

"It's a measure of Israel's recognition of Australia's growing acceptance and diplomatic role in the region."

Australia's efforts have been highly sensitive and none of the participants was willing to discuss them today.

Any Muslim state holding even informal talks with Israel would face internal opposition if the talks became public knowledge.

Evans said that as Arab-Israel peace talks continued it was welcome to see Israel trying to extend its international links.

"It's a thoroughly desirable state of affairs to achieve to bring the country more comprehensively into the international community," he said.

Australia was only helping build bridges and was not promoting Israel's interests, Evans said.

"It's not a matter of pushing any particular policy barrow, as is well known Australia's position is very even-handed on the Middle East issue."

China and India have established diplomatic relations with Israel over the past three years, and other nations may also extend diplomatic recognition if the peace process continues, he said.

